PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK. SWEET AS CREAM. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,474.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M.				
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9360
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7358	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MALWA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6529
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9921		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11009
24th "	MANTUA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SUEZ	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. 1908.
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. "
DJEMNAH	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August 1908.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	11th Sept. "
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. "

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road. *Agent.*

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOYOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	..	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 30th July	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 31st July	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY 3rd Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Bairch.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahamera, and Bairch, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, sailing on or about 1st Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

28th July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radesich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7583	Captain	24th August 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	31st July 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5,124	5th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 384
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 603
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 793
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

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Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KAISER	2800	Pahlenz	31st July.
KAUZLER	3000	Michelsen	10th Aug.
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	21st "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

S. S KAUZLER will call at Seychelles.
*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
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Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1908.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
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Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe,

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CAPITAL	£1,200,000
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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

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SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has reconized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed, Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

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FROM 10th JULY
LIPTONS
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WILL BE
23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Larger and more Extensive Stock of
FRESH PROVISIONS, OILMANS STORES, ETC.
Will be held when the entire premises at above address are completed.
NOTE ADDRESSES FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
BOMBAY, 23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TELEGRAMS "LIPTEA" POST BOX 248.
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

TWO FACTS AND THEIR RELATION

I

THE number of Remington Typewriters IN SERVICE throughout the world to-day is many times greater than that of any other Writing Machine.

II

The number of Remington Typewriters OUT OF SERVICE is proportionately many times smaller than that of any other writing Machine.

For example, in one district of New York City, 1,360 Remington Typewriters are kept in adjustment to the perfect satisfaction of their owners by a single repairman. Despite hard and continuous usage, not one in a hundred of these Remingtons requires any attention whatever. A similar average of Remington efficiency prevails everywhere.

Other machines crowd the hospitals, but Remingtons steadily keep their places on the firing line.

* * * * *

MINIMUM OF REPAIRS—
MAXIMUM OF SALES
They go together with the Remington

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,
BOMBAY AND EVERYWHERE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated, or who for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and sleeplessness—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fits, spasms and pooness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nervousness and dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-imposed effects, this preparation proves invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of enervated and worn-out energy. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Lassitude and incon... carried persons especially, this preparation proves invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Diseases, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.6d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and without which they are worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the subject of Nervous debility, impotency, spermatic, of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s. post free from Mr. [illegible] Medical Practitioner, 14 Scott Court, Hosiery, London, W.C., or Assistants of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Printed by TREMAYNE & Co. (Ltd.), Bombay, Byculla, Power.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS TRAINS will LEAVE VICTORIA TERMINUS, on 1st, 8th, 11th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 29th and 31st August, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th September, 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th and 17th October, 1908, for POONA as under :—

First class vestibuled "Train de luxe" consisting exclusively of Restaurant and Parlour Cars replete with all modern improvements, Ladies' private Saloons, Electric Light and Fans, Dressing Rooms, Baths, &c., &c.

DOWN TRAIN. Standard Time.	H. M.	UP TRAIN. Standard Time.	H. M.
V. Terminus...Dep.	12 0	Poona.....Dep.	19 30
Poona .....Arr.	15 0	V. Terminus, Bombay.....Arr.	23 15

Second Class Express with Restaurant Car attached will run for 2nd class passengers each way on the above dates if sufficient passengers notify their intention to travel the day before.

DOWN TRAIN. Standard Time.	H. M.	UP TRAIN. Standard Time.	H. M.
V. Terminus...Dep.	11 25	Poona .....Dep.	19 55
Poona.....Arr.	14 30	V. Terminus, Bombay.....Arr.	23 45

For Fares and other particulars see the Poster Notice exhibited at important Stations on this Railway or application can be made to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,

BOMBAY, THE 27TH JULY, 1908.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Macmillan Buildings, Hornby Road, on MONDAY, 17th August, 1908, at 3-15 P. M. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1908.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th August, 1908, to 17th August, 1948, both days inclusive, during which time the Books will be open for the inspection of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY, 25th JULY, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ. RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Aug., 1908, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order".

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the order.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month for the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, PAREL, 25TH JULY, 1908.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REMITTANCE BOXES to the Paper Currency Office, Bombay, for two years, commencing from 1st September, 1908. For particulars of contract application should be made to the Undersigned at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

Tenders are also invited for the purchase of used remittance boxes received at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

J. S. MILNE,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge Paper Currency.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEASON TICKETS.

THE Public are informed that on and from the 15th JULY, 1908, SEASON TICKETS over the Broad and Metre Gauge portions of this line will be issued by the General Traffic Manager, Central Station, Madras. Application may be made either to him direct or to the Station Masters concerned as at present.

2. On and from the 1st AUGUST, 1908, Season Tickets over the Metre Gauge portion of this Railway will be issued by the Deputy Traffic Manager, Dharwar, and applications may be made to him or to the stations concerned.

3. Short distance Season Tickets i.e. those between Stations not more than 36 miles apart can only be made available from the 1st or the 15th day of the month while long distance Tickets can be obtained at any time subject to the usual notice.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Post Box No. 55, Madras, N. E.,
21st July, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CONCERT
AT TOWN HALL
FOR WEDNESDAY, 29TH
IS
UNAVOIDABLY
POSTPONED
to a later date, which will be duly advertised.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good ambassadorial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Hartman, Hyderabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BIKING MADE EASY.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No 497. c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Gousse and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations as the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 Including Postage

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

KULU APPLES and PEARS of the GARH ESTATE, Proprietor Col. RENNICK. 6lbs. baskets of either at Rs. 2-8 per V. P. P.; half maund loads in cases delivered on rail, Simla, Rs. 14-8. APPLE TEA or EDEN CIDER at Rs. 1-8 per lb., postage extra.

LAWN—MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches. Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence, strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

MEDICAL MAN, with 14 years experience willing to accept ENGAGEMENT of a permanent nature Has had experience in Hospitals, Emigration Service and Pharmacy; also Medical Charge of Vessels. European, Bachelor, age 38. Apply Box No. 1390, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12 Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

WANTED.—ADVERTISEMENTS for C. P. & Berar Exhibition Official Guide Book. Circulation of 10,000 copies guaranteed. Rates Rs. 25 full page and Rs. 15 half page. Rates for space on the outside enclosure of the building, Rs. 2 per 10" lineal. Apply SECRETARY, Exhibition, Nagpur.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 16 per annum inclusive of postage.

LADIES' LIMERICK COMPETITION.—Prizes Rs. 50. Send Rs. 1-12 for one half-inch "SPARLING'S PATENT" LOCK, Post Free, and Stamped Envelope for Limerick, &c.:—L. S. Competition, care of Lessee, "SPARLING'S PATENTS, Aligarh, U. P.

Messrs. R. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Highest orders may be executed on the most

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Waterloo Mansions near the Wellington Fountain, Fort (near the Elphinstone College) by order of the concerned, stock-in-trade belonging to Messrs. Connor Gerard & Co., consisting of valuable and neat-made French-polished Artistic design teak-wood and Mahoganized household furniture, such as upholstered sofas, lady's and gent's easychairs, light chairs, teapoys, cabinet, book-cases, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, almiras, cub-boards, pieces of rich silk furniture tapestries, cretonne, chints, curtain cloth, billiard requisites, glass door shop cupboard, iron safe, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH JULY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF very valuable landed Properties at Princes Street.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 3,

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground the first of Pension and Tax tenure, and second of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, the first containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 365 and 1142, and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 2243 and 6869, Old Survey No. 10-1214 and New Survey Nos. 3-38 and 2/51, (1) the second containing by admeasurement (441) four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1142 and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 6869 and 6870, Old Survey Nos. 1199 and 1200, and New Survey Nos. 4-38 and 1-51, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 2800 and 2801 and Street Nos. 300 to 308 with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Princess Street, within the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, bounded on or towards the North by the Princess Street, on or towards the South partly by the properties secondly and thirdly hereinafter described, partly by the property of Luxman Govind and by a gully opening on the Kolbhat Wady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji and others, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram Wasudeoji and others.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2506 and Street No. 21, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji, and on or towards the West by the property of Luxmon Gowria.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward N. 2508 and Street No. 23, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by a lane and beyond that the property of Luxmon Gowria, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram and others.

Lot No. 4.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 29th July, 1908, at 4p.m.

A third share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 21, Collector's New No. 164, Old Survey No. 25-1214 and New Survey No. 2-52, assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2802 and Street No. 10, admeasuring 382 square yards or thereabouts, and standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Vasudeo Keshowji, and bounded on the East by the property of Vithoba Mankoji, on the West by the property of Dinanath Hurrishchandra, on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusji and on the North by the Princess Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 28TH JULY, 1908.

DESPAIRED OF CURING BOILS

Suffered Incessantly for a Year—They were Very Large and Pain was Dreadful—Could Hardly Bear Clothing—Health Much Impaired.

WAS ABSOLUTELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have to thank Cuticura Remedies for completely curing me of one of the worst attacks of boils it is possible to imagine. I suffered from boils incessantly for a year, and I was so unsuccessful in trying remedy after remedy that I began to despair of ever getting my system clear of this distressing ailment. My shoulder and back were principally affected. Any one who has had a single boil knows how dreadfully painful boils are, so it will be evident how much I suffered when I tell you that I had four large ones. They would be a long time coming up and so very painful all the time that I could hardly bear my clothes on. They were very large, one on my back extending to the size of a five-shilling piece, while the smallest was as big as a sixpence. My health suffered much as the result of the attack and I got into a very run-down condition. After I had tried other means without any benefit, I read of a cure by Cuticura, and though I had not much faith, I thought I could not do any harm in trying Cuticura Soap. So I bought a tablet and after I had washed the affected parts a few times I noticed such a great improvement that I decided I could not do better than try the whole Cuticura Treatment. I got the Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, and my progress from that time was truly wonderful. A great change for the better took place almost immediately and now, well within three months from when I started with the Soap, I can pronounce myself absolutely cured. Cuticura Remedies have got the disease right out of my system. I am extremely grateful for the great benefit I have derived, and I wish most earnestly to recommend Cuticura Remedies to every one troubled with boils. I shall never be without Cuticura Soap. Mrs. E. J. Chapman, 9, Union Square, New Kent Road, London, S. E., July 15, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Newton, Orpen & Cripps, Cape Town, etc.; S. A., Potter & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

DERWJER CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs, Cots, Chairs, Designs made and supplied.—Chowk, No. 6.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1833. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
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All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.
As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).
SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market, and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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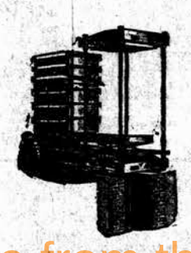
FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

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HUDDERSFIELD, England.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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INSURANCES of every description effected.
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THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.
MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab: Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.
1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please apply to—
FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

NOTICE.

WANTED, BOARDING and LODGING with a respectable Family in Bombay, for about 5 months. Apply to—

MIR M. KHAN,
Garden Road,
Preedy Quarter,
Karachi.

WANTED.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER, in an Established English Engineering Agency Business; Capital required about Rs. 25,000 for stock and further developments.

Apply for particulars to
Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
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WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lep

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, 3,900 tons, Captain R. A. Peters arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers. From Singapore.—Dr A Gomes. From Colombo.—Lieut Dickinson, Col. and Mrs Davidson, H H the Maharajah of Tihari and party, Capt and Mrs Nepier and child, Mr and Mrs G Khatow, Mr and Mrs P Khatow, Mr and Mrs M Razetti, Mrs Kapadia, Miss Moti and party and 74 deck, Mr S Levy. From Melbourne—Lieut Williams. From Largo Law—Mr G Barton. From Yokohama—Mr Mrs and Miss Norbury.

THE steamer Kenley, 2,429 tons, Captain D. W. Wilson arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 25th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Lieut La Touche.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBarry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
In the Stream.
H M S Perseus.....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 27.

Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cabbin .....T Jeewandas
Braziliana .....2458 Tamblyn .....Cargo Bros Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Dwarka..... 759 McDiarmed .....M M & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.....3089 Kidd .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2692 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirkee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham &Co
Kt. Templar .....460 Billets .....W & A G & Co
Kenley.....2429 Wilson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mombassa.....2786 English .....F Muir & Co
Malta.....3900 China .....P & O Co
Nowsel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....5041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Ras Issa .....2442 Parett..... ...W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ....1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ....2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ....2553 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Strathgarry....2840 Stanhope.....W & A Graham & Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley .....M M & Co
Sanctoria....2378 Ward .....Bombay Co
Virawa.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2839 Catto.....Bombay & Co
Umzumbi.....2138 Miller.....R A Willis
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Othello.....	3327	Brodley...	Hull	4-8	Finlay Muir & Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood.	29-7	Newport	K N & Co
D&B Chaupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	10-8	M M & Co
G Mosintari...	1110	Gore...	Busren...	29-7..	B & P S N Co Ld
H Naderi....	1164	Gray ...	Busreh ...	9-8	B & P S N Co
K Labuan....	2293	Ross...	Dunkirk ...	30-7	W & A G & Co
L Bahaduri....	829	Fakeera			N F Bo S N Co Ld
M Ponani....	5528	Shamsoodin.....			N F Bo S N Co Ld
N Hyndford....	2775	Howie	Philadelphia	30-7	R A Willis
O Mozaffari.	1387	Molohy ...	R S Ports	1-8	B & P S N Co
P Stolzenfels.	3554	Schmidt....	K'chi ...	30-7	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati....524 Mahomed .....N F Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati ...513 Fakeera .....N F Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester Findlay K'chi 31-7 K N & Co
2 Britannia...1920 Garrick...Upool 31-7 W&A G & Co
7 Takasaki Maru 2943 Mocker Kobe 4-8 N Y Kaisha
8 F Ferdinand 3873 Nitsche Trieste 1-8 A L S N Co
9 Kaiser.....1714 Pohlenz ...Z'bar ...31-7 A Strandes
12 Arabia...41678 picer .....London.....1-8 P & O Co
14 Liaga.....951 Rothwell ...K'chi...31-7 M M & Co
16 Kasara.....505 Cutbush .....N F M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Kenley s	Wilson	Calcutta, July 12
27	Malta s	Peters	Shanghai, July 7

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Nerbudda s.....	Butler	Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Malta for China &c.
" Takasaki Maru for Yokohama &c.
" Kasara for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. s s. R. Rubattino from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
15	Norfolk	Calcutta
15	Nairn	Calcutta
16	Flamingo	Calcutta
17	Hobenfels	Antwerp
17	Clan Macintyre	Liverpool
22	Rotenfels	Antwerp
25	Lawada	Bombay
25	Anatolia	Coast
25	Blackwell	London

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—45 bales wool, J Karra ; 187 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 281 cwts cottonseed, M Peerbhoy ; 28 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 35 bales wool, J Veerchand ; 69 bales wool, J Moolchand ; 25 bales wool, T Ruttonsey ; 44 bales wool, M Rungildas ; 4 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 17 bales wool, M Balia.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—17 cases condiments, C K Turner and Co ; 8 cases twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—123 cwts condiments, F Nowroji ; 120 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, E Moledina; 41 bundles moong mattings, Latham and Co ; 6 cases brassware, L B Bhootwalla ; 1 3-4 cwts ivory and 66lb tortoise shell, K N Miani ; 153 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 5 bales skins, H Rahimtoola and H Osman ; 22 bales hides, B Esmail ; 12 bales hides and skins, H O H Moosa ; 29 bales hides H Noormahomed and H Esse ; 107 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 11 cases mica, W and A Graham and Co,

FOR HULL.

Othello s—1,306 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia's—37 1-2 cwts condiments, New York Export and Import Co. 2 casks skins, H M Halim.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—41 bales yarn, The Swadeshi Mills and Co ; 95 bales yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 680 bales cotton, and 270 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.
City of Manchester s—555 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.
Labuan s—104 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Labuan s—2,000 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros ; 35 bales cotton and 250 bales cotfonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—309 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 54 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills and Co ; 1 case brassware, S Fitz and Co. ; 62 cwts olibanum, G H Sachadin ; 101 cwts gum, T V and Godsee Bros.

FOR VENICE.

E. F. Ferdinand s—76 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR VARNA.

E. F. Ferdinand s—31 bales twist, Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

E. F. Ferdinand s—5 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co; 4 bales twist Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trafford Hall s—201 cwts gum, G. Sojpal.

FOR FIUME.

E. F. Ferdinand s—1 bale carpets, S. J. Tellery.

FOR CANDIA.

E. F. Ferdinand s—5 bales twist, Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR GALATZ.

E. F. Ferdinand s—25 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Britannia s—1 case twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—400 bales twist, C Bomanji & Co. ; 700 bales twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—250 bales, Cotton W Wolf & Sons ; 300 bales twist C Bomanji and Co: 1,142 bales twist E D Sassoon & Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour.....	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total.....	2	2	86
Total plague deaths to date.. 143,770			
This date last year	0	0	90

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

July 27th, 1903.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	48	21	0
B	176	88	4
C	115	35	1
D	51	8	2
E	193	48	1
F & G	54	1	0
Total to date...	617	196	8
Total rats killed.....			138

A BEGGAR'S diary produced before the Fleetwood magistrates continued the following entry : "Went smack on Grand National, £1 each way ; took train to Liverpool, stone broke." The owner of the diary, John Graham, who had been found begging at Singleton village, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour, the chairman remarking that he appeared to be a gentleman beggar, to whom other beggars should raise their hats.

FIVE hundred hatters, French and British, assembled opposite the Machinery Hall at the Franco-British Exhibition, "to impress upon the public that the silk hat is worthy of the hearty support of all gentlemen as an article of dress," and to pledge themselves to the support of the silk hat trade. Each man wore a silk hat. Among those present were Sir Bamford Slack, chairman of Messrs. Lincoln and Bennet's, and representatives of Messrs. Victor Jay and Co., Christy and Co., Tress and Co., and Henry Heath.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THEREBY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman ; it is the very foundations of success. A man with a defective memory cannot succeed ; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot, of 40 Pills : V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

WAGSTAFF—July 27, at Breach Candy, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wagstaff, a son.

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

VICAJI—July 27, Mr. Framji Rustomji Vicaji, Barrister, fever. Funeral this morning at 8 o'clock. Pedder Road. Katcha Bungalow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

ELSAM—July 17, at Igatpuri, on Friday, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Elsam, of a son.
MORSE—July 21, at Naini Tal, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morse, a of daughter.
PRIEUR—July 23, at Villupuram, South Arcot, at her mother's, Mrs. Th. V. de Vigie's, Villupuram residence. "Delafont's Folly," the wife of Mr. P. H. Prieur, of a daughter.
STOKES—July 23, at Calicut, to Dr. and Mrs. Stokes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

EVANS—YOUNG—July 22, at Holy Trinity, Bangalore, by the Rev. B. H. Welchman, B.A., Captain William Evans, D.S.O., R.F.A., third son of Mr. Usher W. Evans, of 20, Apsley Road, Clifton, to Dora Rosamund (Det), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Young, of 3, Cathcart Road, Bangalore.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-6m., 11-43a.; Low water, 4-52m., 6-0a.
Bamankua Manganese Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, 4-30 p.m.
Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, July 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10 a.m. Piano Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-34a. Low water, 5-28m., 6-31a.

Thursday, July 30.—Bombay University Senate meeting and Graduation Day, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-16m., 1-0a.; Low water, 6-3m., 7-1a.

Friday, July 31.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ahmednagar, away. Sun rises, 5h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-48m.; 1-25a.; Low water, 6-37m., 7-31a.

Saturday, August 1.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Ahmednagar, away. "B." Team vs. Bombay Mahomedan C. C., home ground.
Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 1-20m., 1-50a.; Low water, 7-1m., 8-2a.

Sunday, August 2.—7th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 1-54m., 2-16a. Low water, 7-42m., 3-36a.

Monday, August 3.—Bombay Municipal Coperation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 2-32m., 2-45a.; Low water, 3-15m., 9-14a.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—Kara Kalian (30), one of the workmen in a shop in Khoja, Moholla, Bombay, who was severely injured by a tin of detonators on Friday morning, died on Sunday night at the J.J. Hospital.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Entr' Acte.....	The Polar Star...Sousa
Overture.....	Zanetta.....Auber
Selection.....	The Gondoliers.Sullivan
Valse	The EnchantressRawstone
Selection	Nelly Neil .....Ivan Caryll
Characteristic Piece	..The Butterfly!...Bendix

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Bombay Sanitary Association will give a prize of Rs. 100 for the best essay in English on the "Abatement of overcrowding in Bombay." The Rules for competition are as follows :—(a) The Essay should be sent to the Honorary Secretary by December 1st 1908 ; (b) The name of the author should not be given but the Essay to be sent under a "Nom-de-Plume." (c) The Essay is limited to 100 foolscap pages typed on one side of half sheet (exclusive of drawings) and should show a practical knowledge of Public Health and the customs, habits and conditions of the people and the remedy suggested must be in harmony with these conditions. This prize Essay will be published.

THE KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.—A special general meeting of the members and sympathiser of this institution was held in the Club-room, Khetwadi, on Sunday, when prizes were given to people who delivered lectures before the meeting on certain subjects fixed by the Club ; and Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, a retired officer of the Secretariat, was congratulated on being elected a Justice of the Peace by Government. Prizes were also given, out of different Funds, to the successful students of the Community at the various Univeristy Examinations held last year. Mr. Janardhan Raghoba, as president of the meeting, delivered an interesting address congratulating the prize-winners on the one hand, and the donors of the various prizes on the other, and expatiating on the necessity of the wealthy members of the community being more liberal towards helping their poor boys in the matter of education. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chair and the distribution of sweetmeat and pan-supari brought the proceedings to a close.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc,

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The depression in Sind has given nearly general rain in Lower Sind and Gujarat, and Rajputana is still well defined.

In addition to this the Arabian Sea Monsoon occasioned general rain on the West Coast and local rain in the interior of the Peninsula and the Central parts of the country.

The rainfall, due to the Bay Monsoon, has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam, and local in Upper Burma and Deltaic Bengal, while isolated falls have occurred in the United Provinces and Upper India.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Akyab, two inches ; Thayetmyo, half an inch ; Lashio, one inch ; Bhamo, Bibrugarh and Sibsagar, one and a half inches ; Darjeeling, two inches; Simla, three-quarter of an inch : Sialkot, Murree and Ajmer, half an inch ; Mount Abu, three inches ; Hyderabad (Sind), one inch ; Karachi, one and a half inches ; Sutna, and Jubbulpore, one inch ; Ratnagiri, two inches ; Goa, Mormugao and Mangalore, four inches ; Karwar, five inches ; Mercara, three inches ; Cochin, two inches ; Salem and Nellore, one inch ; Masulipatam, three-quarters of an inch ; Kurnool and Raichur, half an inch ; Gulburga and Sholapur, one and a half inches.

Skies are clear in the North-West Frontier Province and the Western half of the Punjab, but in the rest of the country, generally, moderately to heavily clouded ; the air is damper than usual over the greater part of North-West India ; temperature is normal in the whole country.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and Local rain in the rest of the country.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Kenley," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, reports having encountered moderate monsoon and high sea in the Bay of Bengal and high sea fresh N. N. Westerly winds and heavy squalls on the Malabar coast.

The P. and O. Company's China Mail steamer "Malta," which reached Bombay on Monday morning from Shanghai, etc., experienced fresh monsoon, rain and squally weather.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 27th July was 29·672 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade Byculla Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	44·26	42·66	41·31	32·35
Monday, 27th July, 1908....	1·00	0·80	0·67	0·49
Total.....	45·26	43·46	41·98	32·84
Up to same date last year...	65·93	69·57	69·57	75·75

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
July 27.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·78	40·17	28·58	66·1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Seasonable. Cotton crop making good progress.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing, Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Khamgaon.—Seasonable. Looks like rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains prospects improving

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants want more rain.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Broach.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Drought still continues. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Rain general over district. Showery

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains sowing backward.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH JULY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Sunday the 26th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general in the south-east and the extreme north of the Punjab ; Delhi and Sirsa have had 0·80 inch, Ambala 0·62 inch and Rawalpindi 1·58 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast. Humidity has increased and is generally in excess. Temperature has fallen and is during the day low nearly everywhere, but at night it is normal or in defect. Winds are easterly or south-easterly except at Multan where a north-easterly wind is blowing.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general ; Allahabad has had 0·62 inch, Cawnpore 0·36 inch, Mainpuri 0·45 inch, Agra 0·57 inch and Jhansi 0·72 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is in excess in the south but normal elsewhere ; the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are northerly at Allahabad, easterly at Mainpuri, south-westerly at Agra and west-north-westerly at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Rajputatna ; Jaipur has received 3·10 inches, Ajmer 0·35 inch and Kotah 0·11 inch. Skies are heavily overcast over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues below the average in Rajputana but is normal in Sind ; night temperature is normal at all stations. Winds are northerly at Jacobabad and north-easterly at Jaipur, but elsewhere they are westerly to south-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Indore has had 0·19 inch, Neemuch 0·18 inch, Deesa 0·40 inch, Surat 0·26 inch, Bhavnagar 0·15 inch and Dwarka 0·11 inch. Skies are heavily clouded except in parts of West Central India and Kathiawar. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is generally normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general, the largest amounts being Chanda 0·72 inch and Raipur 0·23 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity has decreased and is normal everywhere. Day temperature is normal in the northern districts, in excess at Raipur and in defect elsewhere ; night temperature is normal over the whole area. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general ; Karwar records 3·65 inches, Mormugao 4·42 inches and Ratnagiri 0·35 inch. Heavy cloud persists. The normal amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are north-westerly at Karwar and south-westerly or westerly elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen in Hyderabad ; Hyderabad has 0·45 inch, Nizamabad 0·30 inch. In the Deccan, Belgaum reports 0·49 inch Cloud has decreased in North Hyderabad and the central parts of the Bombay Deccan where it is now light to moderate, but elsewhere skies are heavily overcast. Humidity has decreased and is normal except in North Bombay Deccan where it is now in defect. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are generally westerly.

General Remarks.—The area of relatively low pressure noticed yesterday over Rajputana seems to be drifting westward. Pressure has begun to fall in the East Central Provinces due probably to the formation and advance of disturbed conditions from the head of the Bay.

Rainfall has been general in the United Provinces, Rajputana and the West Coast.

General rain is probable on the West Coast and Rajputana ; local rain in the United Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in Sind and the Deccan.

JULY 27.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0·34 inch of rain and Sirsa 0·21 inch. Skies are clear in the north and are moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is low in the North and Central Punjab but normal over the rest of the division ; night temperature is everywhere normal. Winds are southerly at Lahore and northerly at Sirsa but at the other stations calms prevail.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal and temparature is equal to the average except for a defect during the day at Jhansi. The winds are westerly at Jhansi but elsewhere calms prevail.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Lower Sind and Rajputana ; Karachi reports 1·57 inches, Jaipur 0·17 inch, Ajmer 0·50 inch and Kotah 0·25 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature is generally in defect but the minimum is normal. Winds are westerly to north westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, the largest amounts being Deesa 0·32 inch and Bhuj 0·22 inch. Cloud has decreased in Kathiawar and part of West Central India where it is now moderate or light, but elsewhere skies continue heavily overcast. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local ; Jubbulpore has had 1·18 inches, Raipur 0·34 inch, Nagpur 0·15 inch and Chanda 0·22 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. The maximum temperature is in excess except in the north and east, but the minimum is normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen ; Bombay has had 0·49 inch, Ratnagiri 1·99 inches, Mormugao 4·24 inches and Karwar 4·86 inches. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity and temperature are generally normal. Winds are northerly at Karwar and westerly elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has occurred ; Sholapur has received 1·63 inches, Belgaum 0·50 inch and Hyderabad 0·29 inch. Skies are heavily clouded over nearly the whole division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is higher than usual during the day but is normal at night. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been confined to the eastern districts in the Central Provinces. It has however increased on the West Coast, the falls to the south of Ratnagiri being heavy. An advance of the current seems to be taking place.

General rain is probable on the West Coast, local rain in the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and the Deccan. A few falls may occur in Kathiawar and Sind.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Sunday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (25th).....	96·6	87·6	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	0·00
Muskat (25th).....	89·3	82·6	...	0·00
Multan.....	100·3	81·5	...	2·33
Rawalpindi	91·9	73·1	1·58	16·93
Lahore	93·4	79·2	...	6·27
Sirsa.....	88·3	75·6	0·80	12·31
Ambala	87·5	77·0	0·62	4·38
Delhi	92·7	78·7	0·80	10·91
Agra.....	90·0	80·0	0·57	17·34
Mainpuri.....	91·3	...	0·45	9·28
Jhansi	88·5	77·5	0·72	10·34
Cawnpore	91·9	78·0	0·36	10·45
Allahabad	94·6	79·5	0·62	12·15
Jacobabad	107·6	85·8	...	0·85
Karachi	89·0	79·0	...	3·45
Ajmer	90·4	75·2	0·85	12·31
Jaipur	85·7	75·1	3·10	13·78
Kotah	87·0	79·1	0·11	18·48
Bhuj.....	88·6	76·5	0·05	3·95
Dwarka	87·3	78·7	0·11	6·15
Veraval	89·7	78·3	0·06	8·26
Rajkot	96·4	74·7	...	8·77
Bhavnagar Para.....	90·6	77·5	0·15	11·75
Surat	84·6	76·1	0·26	34·63
Ahmedabad	88·6	77·2	0·01	13·52
Deesa	85·3	76·9	0·40	25·98
Neemuch.....	83·0	72·2	0·18	10·68
Indore	82·6	71·6	0·19	12·40
Jubbulpore	86·0	75·8	0·16	23·11
Saugor.....	85·1	74·0	0·12	17·86
Hoshangabad	84·9	74·4	0·03	15·41
Khandwa.....	85·2	75·1	...	9·76
Akola	81·2	74·1	0·03	15·47
Amraoti	80·8	74·3	0·01	14·74
Nagpur.....	79·6	75·6	0·17	22·33
Chanda	83·5	74·5	0·72	25·15
Raipur	92·7	75·6	0·23	18·76
Bombay	84·7	78·2	0·04	32·39
Ratnagiri.....	82·3	76·9	0·38	47·05
Mormugao	80·0	73·7	4·42	69·69
Karwar	79·3	F	...	87·15
Malegaon.....	88·4	75·1	...	6·49
Ahmednagar	87·9	71·0	...	3·67
Poona	85·5	70·3	...	5·33
Sholapur	86·3	71·4	...	4·25
Bijapur	84·2	70·7	...	2·40
Belgaum	75·8	67·1	0·49	30·77
Aurangabad.....	89·7	70·7	...	4·06
Nizamabad (Indur)	83·9	71·7	0·33	16·08
Hyderabad	82·3	72·2	0·45	8·20
Mangalore	78·7	72·4	2·46	88·12
Calicut.....	78·3	72·1	0·78	68·00
Cochin	76·7	73·8	1·60	49·46
Colombo	84·5	76·5	...	5·52
Masulipatam	86·3	76·6	...

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE VISION SPLENDID.

The "Englishman":—Misrepresentation and calumny are unfortunately weapons only too ready to the hand of the political firebrand. Even if we grant that the agitator person is a man of sincerity, if we are willing to concede that he is actuated by the best of motives, he is still fatally liable to be carried away by fanaticism, to be blind to every point of view save his own. With all the charity in the world it is difficult to believe that everything said and done by the organisers of Anti-British feeling is untinged by falseness. The common cry is that nationality, Indian solidarity is aimed at. For this it would appear to the unprejudiced view that the younger generation should be sedulously cared for and carefully shielded from all influences which tend to the destruction of manhood and the impairing of mental and physical efficiency. It would have been supposed that anyone willing to devote himself to such a task would have been welcomed and hailed as a co-operator in the great task of national regeneration. Yet some few years ago an educational expert who had the unsavoury task of investigating the moral, social, and sanitary environment of students of the Calcutta University was overwhelmed with coarse abuse because he had the temerity to indicate clearly the unsuitable character of that environment. Two ex-members of the Indian Administration, a Viceroy and a Lieutenant-Governor, have been the butt of every kind of virulent attack simply because they had the insight necessary to discern and the courage to proclaim. Sir Bampfylde Fuller in particular has been sedulously misrepresented by those to whom his largeness of heart, his comprehensiveness of sympathy, and his genuine administrative ability were alike incomprehensible. No story has been too baseless if it would serve to damage his reputation. It was said that he was detested by his entourage. We were able to publish extracts from letters showing how deep and universal was the regret attending his final departure from Shillong. The tears then shed by the ladies whom his detractors said he had offended by his brusqueness, by the Indians of whom his enemies styled him the oppressor, were a genuine tribute to the affection won by his own sterling worth. Lying rumour credited the planters of Assam with a deep detestation of Sir Bampfylde. How much truth there was in this may be judged from his cordial reception at the Assam Dinner. He was accused of a lack of sagacity in pointing out the schools as foci of disturbance. Behold! in a short time the Government of India had endorsed his views, and stranger still recent catastrophic events have borne dramatic testimony to his correctness of judgment.

Although his Indian career has terminated Sir Bampfylde Fuller still maintains his interest in the country for which he did such good work. To the July number of the "Nineteenth Century" he contributes an article, under the title of "The Vision Splendid of Indian Youth," which is the clearest exposition yet given to the world of the successive steps by which the present anarchist fervour has been brought about. The writer deals with the early meetings in Calcutta which contained the genesis of the "National Volunteer" movement. Shows how entirely the great mass of sensible adult opinion held aloof from these meetings, and then traces the the extension of the movement to Eastern Bengal. After touching on that peculiar feature of India n social life which permits of the association of the "hetairai" with schoolboys and undergraduates in a movement ostensibly for the improvement of the race, he shows his real courage and sympathy by a healthy optimism. Those who profess to regard him as an enemy of the Bengali will perhaps be surprised to read his very adequate tribute to the Bengali educational officer, and his plea that the superior grades should not be exclusively manned by Europeans. The whole article is full of excellent food for thought and may well be commended to the attention of all. Well does he say:—"It is only in the interests of the rising generation that new departures are called for—the strengthening and reform of educational supervision, and, above all, for the protection of the young, the control of the Press."

HIMALAYAN PEAKS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—Very few of those who regularly visit and the Himalayas possess much knowledge of the range of mountains on which they reside; some retain a smattering of the inaccurate lessons learnt at school, but hardly any can discourse freely even on that part of the range nearest to their summer home. Some there are, however, who would willingly learn more if the information were readily accessible and these will welcome the recently published work of Colonel S. G. Burrard, R. E., and Mr. H. H. Hyden—"A sketch of the geography and geology of the Himalaya mountains and Tibet": Part I The High Peaks of Asia. This sketch is compiled with a view to summarising the geographical position of the present time for the information of those interested in the greatest mountain range in the world; it deals serially with the high peaks, the principal mountain ranges of Asia, the rivers and the geology of the Himalayas, and each part is plentifully illustrated with excellently clear charts.

Of the great peaks of Asia very few could be named by the general reader, only a few have names associated with them, and most of the names that do exist are unpronounceable by the ordinary Englishman. Everest and Kinchinjunga are familiar, but it is doubtful if one man in a hundred could name more than two other peaks amongst the ten highest. Any one with sufficient industry and Colonel Burrard's sketch will now be able to learn the generally adopted designations for the first hundred and fourteen. The premier peak in the world was first observed in 1849, but was not discovered to the highest point on the earth until 1852 when Sir Andrew Waugh, the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey, finding that it possessed no local or native name decided to call it after his former chief Sir George Everest; this name was at once accepted by English writers and has now been generally adopted throughout the world. It is the only instance in Asia of a high peak being named after an Englishman, and the solitary exception emphasizes the strict rule of the Indian Survey against personal advertisement. The old problems concerning Mount Everest have been finally set at rest by the expeditions of Captain Wood, R. E., in 1903, and Major Ryder, R. E., in 1904. Mount Everest stands alone in magnificent solitude and is clearly distinct from the peaks which various writers have confused with it. Of the next highest peak, officially known as K2 very little is known, and it falls to Kinchinjunga to be accepted as the grandest, best known and most admired mountain in Asia. But as all who have travelled in the Himalayas know mountains are impressive not in proportion to their height above sea level but in proportion to the height exposed to view, and judged by this standard Nanga Parbat is easily the most imposing. To those whose experience is limited to mountains rising only four or five thousand feet above their base, it is difficult to convey any adequate conception of one of such stupendous grandeur and overwhelming magnitude rising, as it does, 23,120 feet from the Indus Valley. With regard to the heights of peaks it must be news to many that the most reliable estimate of the height of mount Everest if 29,141 feet, which, however, is probably too small. It is possible that this along with the rest of the great Himalaya range is still rising, and it appears that the Siwaliks are now being carefully observed with a view to determining whether their altitude is changing.

Colonel Burrard's contribution to this part concludes with an interesting discussion of the frequency with which the great peaks occur. It appears that there is a marked deficiency in peaks discovered between 24,000 and 25,000 feet in height but no satisfactory explanation is yet forthcoming. Mr. Hayden completes this part of the sketch with a short account of the geology of the great peaks. He justly complains that the geologist is here at a distinct disadvantage, for whereas the surveyor can inspect his peaks from a distance and write eloquently on what he sees, the geologist has to climb the peaks before he can examine the rock, and in the case of the highest peaks has to be satisfied with assumptions instead of direct observations. When in doubt he guesses granite.

THE TROOPS AT TABRIZ.

The "Pioneer":—The defection of the regular troops sent to Tabriz to aid in suppressing the revolt in Azerbajain does not come as a surprise. The Persian army is badly officered and its discipline is of the poorest kind, while, discontent in the ranks is widespread as the pay of the men is months in arrear. Personal loyalty to the Shah has also declined of late years, and there is no spirit of patriotism to bind the army together. It is only in the capital, where picked troops are maintained and given special privileges, that any military strength exists. In Teheran the presence of the Cossack Brigade, chosen from warlike tribes and officered by Russians, is an important factor in the position. The personal safety of the sovereign is secured by this small but well organised body, assisted by the Palace Guards, and the populace can be overawed in case of revolt. A few weeks ago the Shah, foreseeing that the constitutional party were likely to give him trouble, proposed increasing his Palace Guards to a permanent strength of 10,000. This excited the suspicion of the "anjumans," the societies which control local political movements, and a popular rising was planned. But troops had been already concentrated and Colonel Liakhoff was able to stamp out the revolt before it could make any headway. Teheran is now strongly garrisoned and the revolutionaries cannot hope to make good their cause there; but in outlying districts such as Azerbajain they have some chance of success. If the so-called Royal regiments desert the colours when ordered on service there will be no means of mainting the authority of the central Government in the Provinces, and a state of anarchy must inevitably follow. The course of events at Tabriz is an ominous sign of the unrest that is spreading in Northern Persia, and we may hear at any moment of further outbreaks in other towns. Persia seems to pass from one crisis to another, and the present struggle between revolutionaries and reactionaries may be indefinitely continued. The Anglo-Russian Agreement has, so far staved off interference from outside, but its effect is merely a negative one. There must be active diplomatic action very soon if the country is to be saved from falling to pieces in anarchy.

"NO DAMNED NONSENSE."

The "Indian Daily News":—It is evident from the fragments of his speech that have come to hand that Lord Curzon is all for "martial law (which means no law) and no damned nonsense." India has therefore, been saved by his absence here just now from what would have been an unmitigated calamity, a carnival of repression which would, without doubt, have created distrust in England, and a general slump of Indian securities. We need not bother about Lord Curzon's somewhat crude views about the press, but it is amusing to hear him put forward the views of his model sagacious Indian Prince, "one of the most powerful and intelligent of the native Chiefs." This gentleman is a believer in "insisting" on the restoration of order and tranquility, and if you please "harmony" between the races. The person to "insist" is Lord Morley who, as far as we hear, has great difficulty in "insisting" on anything or rather getting obeyed by his own Government when he does insist. How he is to "insist" on harmony between the races (he doesn't say which races) is quite beyond us. However, all Lord Curzon's geese were always swans, and this powerful and intelligent ruling Chief may and probably has just as great a brain as most of his fellow Chiefs. He seems to take the educated population of India as being less intelligent. If you give them concessions, he says, they will attribute it to fear and not to generosity. However Lord Minto wisely, in spite of the advice of this intelligent Chief, has decided not to stop the sugar until the bird has been obedient, and in this he has preferred the straightforward English way to the devious counsels of the Rajah. "Any stick is good enough to beat your successor with" is the moral.

EXCISE IN THE PUNJAB.

The "Indian Daily News":—Temperance Reformers who are disposed to think that Government encourage the consumption of alcohol for the sake of revenue, will do well to study the last annual Report on the Excise Administration in the Punjab. That report proves conclusively that the Punjabees have not taken to drink with a view to oblige the Government by contributing to the excise revenue. In fact, the Punjabee likes Government liquor very little because it is costly; and he has developed a decided partiality for illicitly manufactured liquor, because it is cheap. The prevalence of illicit distillation in the Punjab has latterly attained such dimensions that the administration has been compelled to adopt the most stringent measures to fight the evil. The principle of maximum of revenue from minimum of consumption is excellent in its way; but in practice it has been found to be a failure, as is certainly the case in the Punjab, where the prevalence of illicit distillation shows that there can be a maximum of consumption with a minimum of revenue. The experience in the Punjab is interesting, too, as showing that the theory that Government is making people drunk is wholly untenable. The facts are notoriously against this view. In 1906-07, in urban areas generally there were 127 shops, from which license fees to the tune of Rs. 4·80 lakhs were realised. In the following year, there was a great reduction in the number of licenses, from 127 to 85; and yet the licenses, fees were Rs. 501 lakhs. What was the effect on consumption? There was no doubt less licit liquor drunk; but all the excise officers are unanimous in their opinion that the reduction of licenses has only made the competion between licit and illicit liquor keener than ever. The handicap on licit liquor is very heavy—it is six times as dear as that made in the pot-stills!

The Church Army recently received a letter from a woman asking that a suitable husband may be found for her, as she says she has no chance of meeting with any one likely to suit her, and she thinks matrimonial advertisements are frauds. The intending husband must be a working-man between forty and fifty years of age.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

ANGLO-SAXON RACE SUICIDE.

And the Oncoming of the Coloured Nations.

Of the many subjects debated by the great Pan-Anglican gathering of ecclesiastics and laymen in London, none have possessed greater importance than that of race-suicide, writes an Imperialist in the "Pall Mall." It may be doubted, however, whether many of those who listened were enabled to gather any very clear idea of how the facts involved in this question are operating at the present time upon the permanence of our national influence and upon all the hopes and ambitions associated with what we call our national destiny. It is of little avail for Church and people to entertain noble aspirations for the future of Christendom, and for their own place and part therein, if they and their fellow-nations who for so long have headed the march of social and moral progress are exhibiting unmistakable signs of a declining fertility, pointing to ultimate extinction or supersession by some other form of racial evolution.

Since Charles Pearson, in his celebrated and closely-reasoned work "National Life and Character," foretold the eventual submergence of the white by the coloured races of the world, statistics have pointed with much more alarming iteration to the constant decline in man-power of all those nations representing the highest standard of the world's civilisation. But what invests these statistics with so much apprehensive significance is the simultaneous advance in numerical strength and efficiency of the coloured and non-Christian races of the world. In fact, this relative movement—of declension on the one hand and increase on the other—has in our time reached such recognised proportions as to suggest ethnological developments containing a formidable menace to the future of the white peoples and to give a serious colour to the racial antagonisms which have already developed in a number of different directions.

In Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United States of America the increasing pressure of the coloured races is beginning to make itself felt and to cause alarm. And what we are witnessing in these several quarters is simply the first manifestation of the coming world struggle for elbow-room between the prolific and the unfertile races of humanity, which threatens to mark the twentieth century with changes as startling as any which history can show.

It is because the Anglo-Saxon has been the last great colonising and conquering race which the world has seen that it is the one now experiencing the first impetus of this new racial movement. But on this account the magnitude of the danger to the position of the white races is the more serious, inasmuch as, if we except the case of France, it is in the Anglo-Saxon that declining fertility has become most apparent. The Teuton, although clamouring for a world-empire, is already in the throes of the same declension; but in a comparison of racial power strictly confined to the white nations he may still justify his ambition to supersede the Anglo-Saxon by statistics showing, not an increase, but a much less rapid decline in man-power than his rivals. And the meaning of this is that by the time the Teuton was, comparatively, ready to supersede the Anglo-Saxon, he would be faced by a far more powerful competitor for empire in those races of the more highly prolific coloured world which have already exhibited economic and military efficiency of the highest character.

ANGLO-SAXON VS. TEUTON.

But, whether the Anglo-Saxon race were ousted by the Teuton or by the teeming millions of a conquering coloured Power, its doom would be equally melancholy. However, we look at it, it seems to have committed itself to a process of racial suicide which, despite the lamentations of ecclesiastics, can only have one ultimate outcome. A century ago, amidst a rising tide of national prosperity, the British population was going up by leaps and bounds, and pouring a stream of colonising energy into the northern continent of America and Australasia. But thirty-two years ago the British birth-rate reached its maximum at 36·3 per thousand. Since then it has fallen steadily to the extent of 20 per cent. in a generation, and double that figure in some of our large centres of population. It is claimed that we have reduced the death-rate, but this merely means that we have postponed the decrease of the older and inefficient part of our population, while the infant death-rate is almost as high as ever; and this, in connection with a lower birth-rate, is what bears upon the future of our race. The fact remains that the British population are nowadays marrying late and are bearing fewer children.

Now, it has been suggested by Radical writers that this declining fertility is only to be expected of an old and stable community. Such people are characteristically only capable of comprehending Britain as an old kingdom, not as a young and incomplete Empire. It is in the latter sense that the decreased fertility observable in the United Kingdom becomes so alarming when we see it in an even more aggravated form in the great offshoots of the British race overseas.

In Australia for the last twenty-five to thirty-five years the birth-rate has shown a steady decline. It is now between that of Great Britain and France. In some of the colonies the decline has been exceptionally rapid, as much as a fall of 7 to 10 per 1,000. In Victoria and South Australia it has fallen over 23 per cent. in the last ten years. In New Zealand, the most prosperous and advanced of our offshoots in the Pacific, the birth-rate is steadily falling from its former position at the head of all the Australasian colonies. The marriage rate is not less, but marriages are unfertile.

In Canada, in spite of constant reinforcements by immigration, the Anglo-Saxon shows precisely the same tendency—a steadily decline, in face of a wonderful fertility on the part of the French-Canadian, with a birth-rate of 35 to 40 per 1,000. When we compare this with a birth-rate of 21 per 1,000 in Ontario, which is almost exclusively Anglo-Saxon, it is impossible to ignore the inference that here, too, our race is forfeiting the one condition of permanence.

But the Anglo-Saxon is declining outside the limits of the British Empire. The increase contributed to the population of the United States by Anglo-Saxon marriages is now insignificant compared with the ratio of earlier days—with the eight children per marriage of the seventeenth century, over six of the eighteenth, or four and five of the early nineteenth century. It is now between two and one, while the statistics of sterility show a far higher percentage among the Anglo-Saxon than among the foreign stock in America. In fact, the fertility of the former is very much lower than even that of France. It is too evidently dwindling away.

The full significance of this last comparison will be apparent if we realise that France, as a whole nation, presents the most serious instance of

RACIAL FELO DE SE.

Less than fifty years ago her population equalled Germany's, and was much above that of Great Britain. It is now inferior to both, and with a death-rate almost equal to its annual birth-rate, has practically lost its power of growth.

In short of the leading white races to-day, Great Britain's birth-rate has fallen within the last fifteen years from over 30 to 27 per 1,000, and her colonies show an even greater loss of Anglo-Saxon manpower; Germany's within the last four years, has declined from 35·7 to 34·1. In the United States the decrease is so marked as to point to the conclusion that foreign immigration is entirely responsible for the increase shown. And with regard to the few European countries where the birth-rate is stationary or shows a slight increase, adverse moral and sanitary conditions are responsible for a large destruction of the increase.

By themselves these facts are sufficiently disquieting. They become alarming when placed side by side with estabiished facts relating to the enormously swelling multitudes of the coloured peoples, headed by the two great and civilised branches of the yellow race. Nothing in racial statistics is more remarkable than the upward rush of Japan's population in the last twenty-seven years. Within that period, in spite of a great advance in civilisation, her birth-rate has shown the extraordinary rise of from 17 to 31 per 1,000. Looking at China, we find her teeming millions, which have for a long time been overflowing her limits, have only been restrained from pouring forth in an inundating flood by reason of the general practice of infanticide. But reforming efforts are already being made to put an end to this, which, if effective, will be certain to result in a vast overflow into the outside world. Simultaneously, the growing swarms of India are adding their weight to the ever-increasing pressure while the black masses of Africa are multiplying as never before in times of continual internecine warfare, and throughout the Dark Continent there is emerging a problem full of future menace to the predominant but dwindling races of over-civilised white people, who have maintained their position hitherto by a monopoly of mental and material advantages which is fast leaving them.

The white race is steadily losing ground, and the coloured is as steadily gaining it. What is to be the ultimate outcome of this phenomenon which almost promises to resuscitate the supremacy of Asia and Africa? And why not? For it will be prudent to remember that it was these which endowed the world with its earliest civilisation, its first ethical ideas, all the primitive axioms of science and all the germs of social organisation. Or does the phenomenon mean that racial death is the inevitable end of civilising effort, that the highest stages are only attainable over the piled-up strata of dead empires and perished races?

I have no space here to analyse the cause of the growing infertility of the best white nations. But, as one who would not too readily despair of his own race, I would point to the fact that Britain displayed the most vigorous powers of reproduction when her energies were stimulated by the onward sweep of commercial prosperity a hundred years ago. Foreign rivals in thick protective armour have checked our commercial advance, and we are now reduced to an enervating defensive and to the unstimulating task of holding our own. In all history true prosperity implies advance and a spirit of "elan." This we have lost, and have settled down to a condition of stagnating civilisation, the amount of prosperity we still retain both at home and in the colonies being tempered by an enervating selfishness characteristic of a commercial status which, to use slang expression, has got the push instead of giving it. For the rest, it is little wonder that racial reproduction is checked by a desire to live for the present instead of the future.

These broad lines of racial decadence the chastened Cobdenite, pointing with a satisfied eye to "improved social conditions," accepts resignedly as the natural fruits of evolution. In his hands the Empire will continue its downward course to perdition. And yet it is an Empire of little more than pillars and foundations. Surely it was meant to be roofed in, walled round, and completed as an homogeneous unity.

It is yet possible. All that is required is a revivifying influence. Mr. Chamberlain has shown us how to inspire the commercial organization of a united Empire with the same "elan" and progressive enthusiasm which marked the trade of the mother islands a century ago, when the British birth-rate kept pace with our trading activity. As it was on an insular scale so may it be on an Imperial scale. But to this there is only one way and the alternative is national decay.

CURIOUS INCIDENT.

Kaiser's Rebuff to his War Minister.

The energetic intervention of the Kaiser in two current disputes of a personal nature demonstrates, first, the Emperor's omnipotence in Germany, and, second, the existence of the tortuous intrigues which seem to be inseparable from any system of absolute government. The text of the Kaiser's congratulatory telegram to Count Zeppelin on his airship flight contains in a few words all the elements of a Court romance:—

"I am full of heartfelt joy at your splendid success, and shall back you in the future as in the past. Best, greetings.—(Signed) WILLIAM."

The German wording indicates that the Kaiser is determined to support Count Zeppelin against his opponents. No sooner was the text of the Imperial message to the inventor published than every one asked what opponents Count Zeppelin, whose airship promises to introduce a new era, had to face and overcome. The answer to this question is that his enemies are to be found in the Ministry of War at Berlin, beginning with Lieut.-General von Einem, and including many influential officers of the General Staff, as well as experts in the Aerial War Department. Military aeronauts, it appears, have long regarded Count Zeppelin's efforts with disapproval, and have exerted their utmost influence to prevent the Government from supporting him in his experiments. Scarcely two days before Count Zeppelin achieved his great Alpine flight General von Einem left Friedrichshafen in displeasure, because some arrangements had ruffled him. The German Emperor, with his clear foresight, refused to be influenced by personal intrigues against Count Zeppelin; caused financial support to be granted to the bold aeronaut; and now declares that he will "back him" in the future as in the past. The Imperial telegram amounts to a public censure of the minister of War, and it is expected that General von Einem will resign in consequence.

Almost simultaneously with this Zeppelin incident the Emperor intervened in the internal affairs of the German Navy League to prevent Prince Salm-Horstmar, who was re-elected president at the recent annual general meeting at Dunzig, from accepting such re-election. The Emperor summoned Prince Salm-Horstmer to Kiel, and persuaded—in fact, commanded—him to refuse the post of honour offered to him by the league. The Kaiser in this case showed more consideration for the wishes of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria than for those of the independent advocates of the rapid expansion of the German fleet. The Emperor, whose views of the divine inspiration of monarchs are well known, felt unable, in a controversy between the future King of Bavaria and pan-German enthusiasts and the partisans of General Keim, to side with the latter, though his sympathies were undoubtedly on their side. The Imperial commands to Prince Salm-Horstmar amount to a public rebuff of the navy extremists, but this is external as being dictated by the personal feelings of the Monarch, as indicated above. There is also the political necessity of not offending the Bavarians. It would, indeed, be a great mistake to assume that the Emperor has become lukewarm in the cause of naval expansion, or that his enthusiasm for a large navy has been diminished.

THE ROMANCE OF A SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION.

Dr. Wallace's Modest Confession.

DR. Alfred Russel Wallace made a most interesting and modest confession at the recent Darwin-Wallace Celebration.

The President of the Linnean Society, in presenting him with the first Darwin-Wallace medal, said that "Dr. Wallace's brilliant work, both in natural history and geography, had often received distinguished recognition. In asking him to accept the first Darwin-Wallace medal, the Linnean Society was really offering him his own. There was nothing in the history of science more delightful or more noble than the story of the relations between Darwin and Wallace—the story of a generous rivalry in which each discoverer strove to exalt the claims of the other. It was a remarkable and momentous coincidence that both should have independently arrived at the idea of natural selection after the reading of Malthus's book; and it was a most happy inspiration that Dr. Wallace should have selected Darwin as the naturalist to whom his discovery should be communicated. Like Darwin, Dr. Wallace was, above all, a naturalist, a student and lover of living animals and plants. It was to such men—those who had learnt the ways of nature in the open—that the doctrine of natural selection especially appealed, and therein lay its great and lasting strength.

"Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, who was very cordially received on rising to respond, said," according to the "Times" report, "that since the death of Darwin in 1882 he had found himself in the somewhat unusual position of receiving credit and praise from popular writers under a complete misapprehension of what his share in Darwin's work really amounted to. It had been stated not infrequently in the Press that Darwin and he discovered natural selection simultaneously while a more daring few had declared that he was the first to make the discovery, and that he gave way to Darwin. To avoid further errors it would be well to give the actual facts.

"THE ACTUAL FACTS."

"The one fact that connected him with Darwin was that the idea of 'natural selection' or 'survival of the fittest,' together with its far-reaching consequences, occurred to them both independently. But what was often forgotten was that the idea occurred to Darwin in October, 1838, nearly twenty years earlier than to himself, and that during the whole of that twenty years Darwin had been labouriously collecting evidence and carrying out ingenious experiments and original observations. As far back as 1844, when he (Dr. Wallace) had hardly thought of any serious study of nature, Darwin had written an outline of his views, which he communicated to his friends, Lyell and Hooker. The former strongly urged him to publish his theory as soon as possible lest he should be forestalled, but Darwin always refused till he had got together the whole of the materials for his intended great work.

DR. WALLACE'S FLASH OF INSIGHT.

"Then at last Lyell's prediction was fulfilled, and without any apparent warning his (Dr. Wallace's) letter reached Darwin like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. How different from this long study and preparation, this philosophic caution, this determination not to make known his fruitful conception till he could back it up by overwhelming proofs, was his own conduct! The idea came to him, as it came to Drawin, in a sudden flash of insight. It was thought out in a few hours, and was written down with such a sketch of its various applications and developments as occurred to the mind at the moment. Then it was copied on to letter paper and sent on to Drawin, all in one week. He was the young man in a hurry; Darwin was the painstaking and patient student.

TWENTY YEARS TO ONE WEEK.

"Such being the facts, he should have had no cause of complaint if the respective shares of Darwin and himself had thenceforth been estimated as roughly proportional to the time that each had bestowed upon their theory when it was first given to the world—that was to say, as twenty years was to one week. If Darwin had listened to his friends and had published his theory after ten years, fifteen years, or even eighteen years' elaboration of it, he would at once have been recognised, and should ever be recognised, as the sole and undisputed discoverer and patient investigator of the great law of 'natural selection' in all its far-reaching consequences. Why did so many of the greatest intellects fail while Darwin and he hit upon the solution?

WHY DARWIN AND WALLACE SUCCEEDED.

"First and most important in early life, both Darwin and he became ardent beetle hunters. There was no other group of organisms that so impressed the collector by the almost infinite number of its specific forms and their innumerable adaptations to deverse environments. Again, both Darwin and he had 'the mere passion of collecting,' an intense interest in the mere variety of living things. It was this superficial and almost child-like interest in the outward forms of living things which happened to be the only one that could have led them to a solution of the problem of species. It was the constant search for and detection of often unexpected differences between very similar creatures that gave such intellectual charm and fascination to mere collecting, and when, as with Darwin and himself, the collectors were of a speculative turn of mind, they were constantly led to think on the why and the how of this overwhelming and at first sight purposeless wealth of specific forms among the very humblest forms of life.

TRAVELLERS AND OBSERVERS.

"Then a little later both Darwin and he became travellers and observers in some of the richest and most interesting portions of the earth, and thus had forced upon their attention all the strange phenomena of local and geographical distribution. Thence forward the mystery of how species came into existence began in Darwin's phrase 'to haunt' them. Finally both Darwin and he at the critical moment when their minds were freshly stored with a considerable body of personal observation and reflection bearing on the problem to be solved, had their attention directed to the system of 'positive checks' as expounded by Malthus in his 'Principles of Population.' The effect of this was analogous to that of friction on the specially prepared match, producing that flash of insight which led them immediately to the simple but universal law of the 'survival of the fittest' as the long-sought effective cause of the continuous modification and adaptation of living things.

THE RESULTS OF SOLITUDE.

"He attached much importance to the large amount of solitude which he and Darwin enjoyed during their travels, and which gave them ample time for reflection. This view of the combination of certain mental faculties and external conditions that led Darwin and himself to an identical conception also served to explain why none of their precursors or contemporaries hit upon what was really so very simple a solution of the great problem. He accepted the crowning honour conferred upon him that day as a too liberal recognition of the moderate amount of time and work he had given to explain and elucidate the theory, to point out some novel applications of it, and to extend those applications even in directions which somewhat diverged from those accepted by his honoured friend and teacher—Charles Darwin."

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME.

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be 'depended upon' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be 'depended upon.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely 'depended upon' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Mooshoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Inverarity continuing the examination of Methabhai Pramji, in the course of which he said it was not true that Khojas did not believe in the Gnans in Hassan Ali's time. It was not true that Syed Mustak Ali used to say Ziareth to the 3rd, 8th and 12th Imams after the Nimaz.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said that he had heard that Rosakhani was said in Hassan Ali's time, during the Moharrum on the ground floor of the Jamatkhana, but he did not know whether the Ziareth was said there at the same time. From the evidence in this case witness said that he had learnt that Janghi Shah and Koochukshah were Ashnasharias. The followers of the Aga Khan do not put the Koran on the head; nor do they put the Gnans on the head. Payments were made on occasions of death and marriage, but they were voluntary.

The next witness examined was Bhimji Thanawalla who said that he had got the manuscript Gnans which were handed to Mr. Moos. These books were in the family since his grandfather's time. Three books were then put in.

Ramachandra Dada Parelikar, a clerk in the Bombay Sub-Registrar's office, on being examined by Mr. Inverarity, said that on the 29th December 1891, in a mortgage of Rs. sixty-six thousand, thirty thousand of that was lent by Akbar Shah. On the 11th August 1883, Akbar Shah transferred his interest on the 1st mortgage for Rs. 34,839. On the 9th of March 1886, he lent Rs. twenty-five thousand and various other items were advanced by Akbar Shah in other mortgage-deeds.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity was Gulam Hussain Kalyan, who said that Gnans and Doowa were recited in all the Jamatkhanas. They were recited loudly and even a deaf man like himself could hear them. Payments were made to Hazar Imam because they were so enjoined upon Khojas by the Gnans. These payments were for the benefi of Hazar Imem alone and not for the benefit of the members of his family. He was not an Ashnashari and he did not believe in the twelve Imams. He is a Shiah Imami Ismaili Akskhani.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said that he did not learn by heart Kaber-ni-Doowa, but he heard it repeated several times during the funeral. There could be only one Imam and he is the holder of the gadi of Ali. Payments were made to him only and nobody has a right to share in such payments. We pay exclusively for the Hazar Imam.

Rahimbhoy Molubhoy, on being examined by Mr. Inverarity, said that he had been carrying on business in hides. He and his family have always paid the Dasoon and other customary dues to the Aga Khan and these payments were given voluntarily and for the sole benefit of the Aga Khan as Hazar Imam. He produced the books of account showing these payments. Books of account were blessed by the Aga Khan and benediction entries made by him. Payments were made to Hazar Imam with a view to get 'sawab.' It was absolutely untrue that payments were made by Khoja followers to the members of the family. It was not true that the names of the twelve Imams were said over the dead body of the Khoja followers of the Aga Khan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said that payments made to the Aga Khan were for him alone, and not for the benefit of the members of the family. Witness said he did not know if Rosakhani was performed in the Jamatkhana in the time of Hassan Ali. He shall not be surprised if it was said in the house of the present Aga Khan, for witness said he knew that the mother of the present Aga Khan was an Ashnashari. He read from the papers that Ziareth was said after Rosakhani, but personally he did not know anything about it.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity witness said that according to the Gnans they make payments to the Hazar Imam alone.

A PUNJABI'S EVIDENCE.

Veres Amichand Muki, on being examined by Mr. Inverarity said that he was a Punjabi of 71 years of age. He is a Government pensioner and a large landed proprietor and follower of the Hazar Imam. Witness said that he followed the faith of the Shiah Imami Ismali. He belonged to the Punjabi Katris who were converted by Pir Shums. He had got Gnans written by Pir Shums. In different places in the Punjab there are Jamatkhanas, which are called Dharamsalas. There are about thirty-five Dharamsalas. The Punjab Katris, who are also known as Shumsis, number about eighty thousand in number. Witness said he was appointed by Aga Ali Shah as Kul Muki for the whole of the Punjab. His father was a Muki before him. At present he was appointed as Varas for the Punjab by the present Aga Khan. Doowa was said three times a day in the Dharamsalas of the Punjab. These Doowas were known as Sandhia. They are the same as those said in the Jamatkhana in Bombay. Witness said that the Hindu portion of the Doowa was recited in the Dharamsalas, because there was intermarriage between his people and the Hindus. His people also intermarry with Sikhs. The Gnans of Pir Shums, Pir Suddeudin and Pir Hassam Kabiruddin were recited in the Dharamsalas. In his capacity as Varas he used to go on circuit to these Dharamsalas. He was present at the Doowas performed here. Doowas were performed there as long as he could remember. Punjabis have Talsufras also performed at every Dharamsala. He was present at the Talsufra in Bombay and the ceremony is the same. Witness said he had paid Dasoon, one eight portion of the income. Punjabis make payments on births, marriages and deaths, and make other customary payments. Witness said he had nothing to do with these collections. They were collected by one Rai under him and sent to the Aga Khan. Dharamsalas were kept up out of the offerings. Payments were made for the Aga Khan alone and not for members of the family. Witness said he did not make any payment to the members of the family. Witness said was a Hindu and so his people would not recite the kissa of Imam Hussain. When the Aga Khan, who is Hazar Imam came on a tour to Amritsar, he accompanied him, and witness said it was his duty to accompany him. At Sialkote he collected the offerings made to Hazar Imam and also made expenditure on his account. The total amount collected by him was about thirteen hundred rupees which was all expended and there was only a balance of about rupees eighty-five which was handed over to Haji Kamaria at Agra. Mehmani was given to the Aga Khan by the Sialkote Jamatkhana to the extent of about one-hundred rupees. Witness said that Koochukshah was at Sialkote for about twenty-four hours. He was not present at the Mehmani. It was absolutely false that Koochukshah was invited at the Mehmani, which was evidently given before his arrival. The statements given by Koochuksha in his evidence regarding the Sialkote tour and the Mehmani received was then read and witness said they were all absolutely untrue. If rupees five hundred were given to the Aga Khan and the same amount given to Koochukshah as Mehmani, they would have appeared in the books. No money whatever was paid to Koochukthah. The statement that witness went to Koochukshah and took water mixed with the dust of Kerbella was absolutely untrue. Koochukshah never gave him any water to drink. Punjabis drink water mixed with the dust of Kerbella. The Punjabi ladies, said witness, did not make any payment to the members of the family of the Aga Khan. The Punjabis have no Rosakhani. They have the Doowa or Sandhia. They do not circumscise their children and they burn the dead.

The Judge:—Koochukshah was giving his evidence in March, where were you then? I was in the Punjab.

The Judge:—When were you asked to come down here? Only seven or eight days ago.

The Judge:—Have you been in Bombay before? Many times

Mr. Desai then cross-examined the witness, who said he was in the service of the Aga Khan for about 7 months. His salary was Rs. 150.

He did some work connected with examining accounts. It was about the year 1900. He left service of his own accord because there was plague in Bombay.

The Judge:—How do you live now? I get a pension of about Rs. 57 per month. Continuing witness said that he believed in 48 Imams, and that Hindus would excommunicate him if he were to recite the Kissa of Imam Hussain. The Shiahs and Sunni Mahomedans would recite the Kissa. Witness said he did not know if the Shiah Imam Ismails recited the Kissa in the Jamatkhana of Bombay. Prayers were said over the dead bodies of the Punjabis. Hindu ceremonies were then performed, but there was no ceremony on the third day. He did not hear of the Ziareth to the 3rd, 8th and 12th Imams. Witness said he was Shiah Imami Ismaili. Pir Shams showed them that the 10th Avatar was spotless. Witness said he had read the Gnans.

The hearing was then adjourned.

A LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

Railway Traffic Siding at Dadar.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard a reference made by Mr. B. W. Murphy, Special Land Acquisition Officer, in the matter of Government and Kashinath Dewji, Dhuru. The reference related to the amount of compensation for a plot of land at Dadar, the acquisition of which for a future railway traffic siding was ordered by Government in a notification of 22nd February 1906. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jardine instructed by Mr. Acworth, of Messrs Little, Co., appeared for Government; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Baptista instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw, and Co., appeared for the claimant.

The Special Officer in his reference, stated that the property consists of 2,228 square yards belonging to the claimant. No one else appeared to be interested in the land. The amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 3,323-7-0, i.e. Rs. 3,248-2-10 to the claimant, and Rs. 75-4-2 to Government. The award was published on the 2nd March 1907, and the claimant accepted the amount of compensation under protest.

For the claimant it was submitted that the amount awarded was insufficient. The Special Officer was wrong in holding that the land was of little value for building purposes, and in excluding from consideration the potentialities of the land; and wrong in holding that the land was not attractive and ripe for building. The rate of 14 annas awarded by the Special Officer was not based on any evidence in the case. He was wrong in considering that the land was from four to five months in the year little more than a swamp, or that it was not easy of access, or that the means of access were inadequate The Special Officer was wrong in basing his award upon sales and purchases after the Improvement Trust notification of 1899. He was wrong in rejecting the valuation of the claimant's surveyor, and had not given due consideration to all the circumstances urged and evidence adduced to prove the value of the land, etc.

The hearing was proceeded with.

A great outcry has been raised in America, it is said, owing to Mr. W. H. Taft, late Secretary for War, who was recently chosen as the Republican candidate for the Presidential election, having ordered a million-and-a-half yards of khaki in England for the American Army and Constabulary in the Philippines. President Roosevelt, fearing the effect of Mr. Taft's action on his prospects for the election campaign, is reported to have cancelled the contracts, pending investigation.

Mr. Thornhill, the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday had before him a Mahomedan lad named Sobrathie, aged about 10 years, who was charged with cruelty to his wife, a young woman aged about 20 years, by branding her with a heated iron, over a purely domestic dispute. The Magistrate sentenced the lad to a whipping of six stripes by way of school discipline.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" July 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W Caston, Registrar, Home Department, is placed on special duty, with effect from the 22nd July.

Mr S K Murphy, Superintendent Home Department is appointed to officiate as Registrar of that Department during the absence on deputation of Mr C W Caston, or until further orders.

The services of Lieutenant L A M Lack, I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment on plague duty.

The services of Major C M Mathew, I M S are re placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Major B G Seton, I M S (Bengal), Secretary to the Director General, Indian Medical Service is granted privilege leave for three months, with furlough out of India for three months in continuation with effect from the 5th May.

The services of Lieutenant H W Price, 126th Napier's Rifles are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The services of Captain A G McKendrick, M B I M S are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to the Bacteriological Department.

Captain A G McKendrick, M B I M S officiating Assistant to the Director, Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.

The services of Captain H L C Turner, 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles, are re-placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Woodroffe, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted furlough from the 8th November to the 31st August both days inclusive.

The services of Captain C Bliss, 8th Gurkha Rifles, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, for employment with the military police.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

On return from combined leave, Mr. A. G. Hobart-Hampden, Conservator of Forests, I grade, is appointed to the charge of the Southern Circle, Central Provinces, with effect from the 11th July.

From the same date the following changes took place—Mr. J. Copeland, Conservator, 2nd Officiating 1st grade, Burma, reverted to his substantive appointment, Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, reverted to his substantive rank of Deputy Conservator on the United Provinces Forests Service List.

Mr. G. S. Hart, Officiating Conservater, 3rd grade, on leave, reverted to his substantive rank of Deputy Conservator.

Consequent on the reversion of Mr. C. E. Muriel, Conservator, 3rd (Officiating 2nd) grade, to his substantive appointment on the expiry of privilege leave. Mr. M. Hill, Conservator of Forests 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, for the period from 27th June to 10th July both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. V. Geument, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, held charge of the office of Sanitary Engineer, in addition to his duties as officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, from the 9th to 19th November 1907, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. A. Bagley, Executive Engineer, Punjab, held charge of the office of Sanitary Engineer in addition to his own duties as Superintending Engineer of the 3rd Circle, from the 20th November to 8th December 1907, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. F. Holms, Executive Engineer, Punjab is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 11th July and until further orders.

Mr. F. W. Schonemann ceased to officiate as Superintending Engineer from the afternoon of the 11th July.

Mr. F. W. Vyall, Executive Engineer, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 14th July during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. C. S. Clark.

Mr N C McLeod, Deputy Examiner of Accounts attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, in class IV of Examiners, during Mr. F P B Wood's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Messrs A W Hanckel and W R P Brookes, covenanted temporary Engineers, employed in the Bombay Public Works Department are appointed, to the permanent establishment as Assistant Engineers.

Mr. C Lynch, Superintending Inspector of Accounts, North Western Railway, is granted the Honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts. Mr. C. E. V. Goument, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, and Sanitary Engineer to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, during the absence of Mr E. DuCane Smithe on privilege leave, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain J R Broun, I A 2nd-in-Command, Khyber Rifles, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and as Political Agent, Khyber, with effect from the 4th June, and until further orders.

Captain M F White, I M S is posted for duty as Mobile Assistant to the Chief Quarantine Officer Persian Gulf, with effect from the 4th March.

Captain T H Keyes, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for one month and six days, with effect from the 13th July.

Captain J W Watson, I M S, Medical Officer, His Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Turbat-i-Haidari, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Turbat-i-Haidari, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 13th July, and until further orders.

Mr J H R Fraser, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as District Judge Peshawar.

Lieutenant J A Brett, a Political Assistan of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner Peshawar Sub-Division.

Captain W J Keen, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner Hazara.

Major A B Dew, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 4th July.

Mr J A O Fitzpatrick, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner Mardan Sub-Division.

Lieutenant D G Wilson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 6th July.

Captain F McConaghey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted on return from furlough, as Political Agent at Maskat.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Major C D Cameron, Indian Army, 39th (Prince of Wales's Own) Central India Horse, Commandant, Imperial Cadet Corps, for ten days.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted on extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—Assistant Engineer F Hurst, Royal Indian Marine, for six months (m c).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain V A S Keighley, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers, Adjutant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, is granted combined leave for three months and nine days, with effect from the 23rd July, or subsequent date, the first ninety days being privilege leave and the remainder leave on private affairs.

The following promotions are made:—To be Brevet Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mercwether Dnest, Commandant, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

327-08 Bicknell M and R. Anandrao Bhal vs Sittaba widow and others Smetham B and Co

326-07 Bicknell M and R. Anandrao Bhai vs Luxmon Shivaji Deshmukh and another Smetham B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

References for hearing and final disposal.

14 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Kashinath Dewji Dhina Ardeser H D and Co.

86 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Adams of the property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.

41 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Adams of the property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.

109 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Trimbuck Dwarkanath Little and Co.

31 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Sorabji Dadabhoy Baxter Little and Co.

26 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Josephine Mary Misquitta Ardeser H D and Co.

404 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bhaskar Hari Patell Little and Co.

77 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and D. N. Bharucha Ardeser H D and Co.

12 & 13 B Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and D. J. Tata Ardeser H. D. and Co.

126 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government vs. Hiptoola Abdoola and another. Little and Co. and T. and Co.

60 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government. Kashinath Bapuji Korba. Little and Co.

4 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government vs. P. S. Nunes and another. Little and Co.

22 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government vs. John Albert Valles. Little and Co. and Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

115 & 178 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bertholdo John Kevy Little and Co.

8, 9 and 10—Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda and another Ardeser H D and Co.

36 Little and Co—In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and John de Souza and others Little and Co,

133 & 212 Littte and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bamaji Doming Nakura and other Jamsedji K and D.

6 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Govind Dasarath Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

605-04. Malvi H M and R Jorajı Khetaji Kengaji vs Joshi Munji Shivji Mulji and D.

401-16299-02—447—18019-02—Smetham B. and Co. Issaji Noorbhoy and others vs. Ramchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06 Payne and Co. Salurabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others. F. P. Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

337-02 Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wassudeo Waman and others. Mansukhlal, J. and H.

Long Causes.

For trial of Preliminary Issue.

303-08 Dapktary F. and D. Bhojabhai Allarakhia and others vs Parbhudas Keshavji Jehangir G. and B.

523-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassam vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

699-07 Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others. Payne and Co.

345-07 Ardeser H D & Co, Chaturbhoy Runchordas vs Vussonji Moti and others, Imperson.

405-07 Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Premjee vs. Luxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D. and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

For dismissal under Rule 109.

401-08 Mirza and M Kulsambai and others vs Rahimbai widow and others F P Pavri.

202 & 203-08 Mulla and M Rambhagat Savatram and others vs Rao Saheb Soonderlal Deokinandan and others. Malvi H M and R.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

5-08 Malvi H M and R Tarachand Sitaram vs Basudeo Bakhatmal and others.

53-08 Shameao M and H Bhewaniram Sohebram Kamidan Chotmal and another.

222-08 Bhaishanker K and G Harakhchand Vardhun vs Soonderji Nathoo and others.

257-08 M B Chothia Prunsookdas Bhikhanchand and others vs Motilal Partabchand and others.

289-08 Tyabji D and Co Deepchand Balchan and others vs Fulchand Sewas and another Dinshaw D.

262-08 M B Chothia Gopiram Hormookhrai and others vs Motilal Partapchand and others.

387-08 Kanga and P Birogbai widow vs Jehangir Byramji Sanjana.

415-08 Matubhai J and M Ebrahimbhoy Hassambhoy vs Tyaballi Esaji.

445-08 Wadia G and Co Madangopal Chandratrauva vs Shianath Raghunath Chandak.

533-08 Ardeshir H D Co Lakhmidas Coorji and another vs Rustomji Ardesir Cooper Mulla and M.

543-08 Shamrao M and H Rahimtolla Hassan Miya vs Jan Mahomed Abdul Karim.

553-08 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Jeewan Mulji.

554-08 Shamrao M and H Rustomji Pestonji Umrigar and Co vs Pandoo Luxman.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

711-07 Captain and V. Nemchand Manaji vs R D Sethna and others. Bhaishanker K and G part heard. (Commercial Cause.)

Long Causes.

522-06 Tyabji D. and Co. Khatoonbai widow and others vs Zulekhabai widow and Smetham B. and N.

449-06 Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs. Chhottoo Nanu and others Daphtary F and D.

738-04 Edjelow G W and Co. R N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshow and D.

693-04 Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.

439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H N Gheesla Thakurdas and Co.

706-07 Shamrao M and H Yensobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha.

739-05 Ardeer H D and Co Balla Sadashiv Waghmaroy vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J.

415-07 Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Nathu Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.

104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Crsigie L and P.

297-08 Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R.

419-08 Mulla and M. Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaiker Miya Koor vs Abdoola bin Alli Saheb Koor and another Payne and Co.

397-08 Wadia G. and Co. Cowasji Jehangir Miya vs. Vithaldas Soonderdas.

94-05 Khunderao L and M Miya Saheb Abdulla Miya Saheb Sarafally and another vs. Rahimatbai widow and others M. R. Vakil Little and Co. and Capt. and V.

218-07—Bhaishunker K and G Nanji Hariram and another vs Mithabai widow and others Madhavji K and C.

GOULD WEDDING.

Registry Office Ceremony in London.

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

Mme. Gould and Prince de Sagan were married at the Strand Registry Office on Tuesday, July 7. A religious ceremony followed at the French Protestant Church in Soho-square, and the Prince and Princess subsequently gave a luncheon to a small party at the Savoy Hotel in honour of the event.

By reason of the standing of the parties, the marriage has been the talk of three capitals—New York, Paris, and London—for some time.

Mme. Gould is the eldest daughter of the late Jay Gould, from whom she inherited a fortune of £3,000,000. Her marriage with Count Boni de Castellane was very unhappy, owing to the Count's alleged extravagance, and she divorced him in October 1906.

About a quarter past ten the two quietly left the Savoy Hotel, where they have been staying during the past fortnight, by a little-used exit, and reached the Strand by a circuitous route,

THE PRINCE'S BUTTONHOLE.

The Prince was immaculately dressed in a frock coat suit and the glossiest of silk hats, with a pink carnation in his button-hole. The ex-Countess wore a white silk dress with silver embroidery, and a hat with aigrette feathers to match. She carried no bouquet. Accompanying them were Baron de Fontenilliat and M. G. von Chauvin, two personal friends, who were to act as witnesses.

Two ordinary hansom cabs were hailed, and the party drove at once to the Strand Registry Office, in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, which is less than half a mile from the hotel.

To avoid publicity the cabmen were instructed to make for the back entrance in Maiden-lane. Not more than half a dozen people were about when they arrived, but amongst them were one or two photographers. The Prince, on stepping from the cab nearly ran into the arms of one of the camera men. He at once turned up the collar of his coat and hurried into the registry office with his bride followed by their friends.

THE CIVIL CEREMONY.

Everything was in readiness for them, and the ceremony, which was conducted by Mr. Thomas Cradduck, the registrar, with whom was Mr. A. H. Maddocks, the superintendent registrar, was at once proceeded with. It lasted about a quarter of an hour. "It passed off without a hitch," said the registrar, "and everything was in order."

The bridegroom described himself as "Marie Pierre Camille Louis de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince de Sagan, forty-eight years of age, the son of the Duke of Sagan and Talleyrand, and a bachelor."

The description given by the bride was that she was "Anna, late Countess of Castellane, formerly Gould, the divorced wife of Marie Paul Ernest Boniface, Count of Castellane, daughter of Jay Gould deceased thirty years of age, and of independent means."

Both gave the Savoy Hotel as their residence at the time of the marriage.

The certificate was signed by the Prince and Princess Baron de Fontenilliat, G. von Chauvin, and the registrar and superintendent-registrar.

By the time they were ready to leave the registry office a crowd had gathered round the door. On seeing the people the Prince and Princess turned back and remained in the office a few minutes. When they came out the Prince held a book before his face to hide it from the photographers.

The handsom cabs were in waiting, and when the party had taken their seats instructions were given to drive to the French Protestant Church in Soho-square. At the entrance to the quaint little chapel the bride and bridegroom were received by the Rev. de Gremont, the pastor. It was the Prince's wish that the civil service should be followed by a religious ceremony. The ceremony, which lasted about twenty minutes, is similar in most respects to the English marriage service.

At its conclusion the Prince and Princess, who had again to run the gauntlet of the photographers, drove back to the Savoy Hotel for the wedding luncheon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th July.

275.—Detail for the week ending 1st proximo:—

To-day Tuesday, 28th inst—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 29th Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p.m.

Thursday, 30th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.

Friday, 31st Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

276.—The undermamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No 4221	Cyclist	G G Fitzgerald	"E" Coy.
" 5251	"	F W H Laythorpe	
" 5736	"	F J Calvert	
" 6342	"	V G Murray	
" 6343	"	M B Wright	
" 6344	Vol.	L Lawrie	"G" Coy.
" 5856	"	H Reaston	
" 5560	"	J Hykoop	
" 5830	"	R Gale	
"

NOTICE.

I, HERBERT GEORGE GELL, Esquire, M.V.O., Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay, being of opinion that it is necessary for the preservation of the Public Peace and Public Safety to PROHIBIT exhibition or dissemination of pictures, symbols, placards or of any other object or thing which may probably incite to the commission of an offence, to a disturbance of the public peace or to resistance to, or contempt of, the law or lawful authority for the period hereinafter mentioned, do by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 23, sub-section (2), clause (c) of Bombay Police Act IV. of 1902, hereby prohibit for seven days from Tuesday the 28th July 1908, to MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1908, both days inclusive, the exhibition of dissemination of pictures, symbols, placards or of any other object or thing which may probably incite to the commission of an offence to a disturbance of the public peace or to resistance to, or contempt of, the law or of a lawful authority in the City of Bombay.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police
for the City of Bombay.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 27th July, 1908.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Company have determined to pay in Bombay until further notice in rupees at the fixed rate of exchange of one rupee per one shilling and four pence all dividends payable to the Registered holders of Preference Shares in the Company whose names stand in the Colonial Register of the Company as holders of Preference Shares. Dividend Warrants will be issued in due course and will be payable at the Bank of the Bankers of the Company in Bombay.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. T. COOPER,
Chief Engineer and Acting Manager.
Bombay, 28th July, 1908.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

*** The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

"Thomas Erskine."—The publication of your letter would be productive of no good result.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1908.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE RIOTS.

His Excellency the Governor's visit to Bombay was well advised and timely. It might have fared less ill with Bombay had he come earlier, but we doubt it. It was not necessary for His Excellency to associate himself with an attempt to suppress the "celebrations," the demonstrations of sympathy with that arch-plotter and misleader of men who has been put out of harm's way for some time to come. But when those demonstrations deteriorated into something approaching anarchy it was appropriate that His Excellency should see for himself the prevalent condition of things and set forth in unmistakeable terms that Government could not be intimidated, would not swerve from its duty and that the law cannot be disobeyed with impunity. As we have said before, we pity the poor ignorant mill-hands who have been made to suffer. They have lost their work, their pay and, in some cases, their limbs and their lives. They have been deceived into the belief that if they relinquished work and joined in a demonstration Tilak would be released, the British raj would be overthrown and times would be much better all round for the native of this country. One lot of mill-hands impelled another to cease work, and in many cases, it must be stated, they went out most reluctantly. They are not vicious and not antipathetic either towards the British raj or the British people, and it seems to us that, left to themselves, they would have resumed work almost as soon as they had left it, had half a dozen competent persons, knowing them and speaking their language, acted as did Mr. Edwardes and Mr. Setalvad, going to their chawls and reasoning with them. If this course had been adopted earlier the mischief might have been ended on Friday at the latest, if, indeed, it had not ceased directly Tilak had been committed for trial at the Sessions. Evil influences had been at work for days and no attempt to discover their sources had been attended with success.

We do not find that a single emissary has been discovered, much less punished. Yet we cannot believe that had not a few jobbers and clerks been arrested on suspicion they would very soon have revealed all there is to know. If one or two of the merchants who closed the grain and cloth markets had been interviewed by the Criminal Investigation officers it would have been remarkable if they had not torn the mask from certain faces. His Excellency, we are told, spoke plainly; we wish he had spoken publicly and even more plainly, for amongst those addressed there could scarcely fail to be some who could tell us what man or men moved their fellows to adopt the offensive tactics they followed. This class waited for that class to reopen. Which class closed first and why? The problem does not seem difficult of solution. Where are the jobbers and the clerical staffs of the mills which turned out first? These ringleaders must be known to hundreds. Scurvy knaves, miserable poltroons, who are they who dare not face the music they have raised? Who are they who, going about like thieves in the night, have proved too cowardly to lead the men they have seduced to rebellion? "There is no cohesion among the rioters; they do not know where to go or what to do." Precisely, for the reptiles who deceived them have forsaken them the moment they have committed themselves. They will no longer associate with them while there is danger from military and police. That is no part of their programme. They have no intention of putting their wretched skins in danger. They prefer the role of the snake in the grass. It is no use saying the mill-managers should have refused to let their men turn out. Had they not done so their mills would have been wrecked and their employés stoned by the operatives of other mills—those which first turned out. Still that is the salvation of the country—that there is not one among the rebellious crew who is capable of leading them, once they have placed them in danger.

We are sorry the meeting addressed by His Excellency was open neither to the public nor the press. We should have liked to know and the public, too, would have been glad to learn how plain were the precise words the Governor addressed to his hearers, who his hearers were and who were the men beyond them, what he asked them to do and what result he expects from his utterances? What is more, it would have been for the benefit of all parties if His Excellency's words had been translated into Marathi and distributed or read to the mill-hands that they might fully realise how treacherously they have been betrayed by those who should have protected them and saved them from the dangers they have been subject to in the past fortnight. We trust, however, that the purport of His Excellency's remarks, the requests he made of them, and the promises, they as loyal subjects of the Crown, made, will ultimately be made known in substance if not in detail. Of course His Excellency may have had very good reasons for preferring his conference with the leaders of communities to be regarded as private, but we trust he made it clear to them that they will be held disloyal who conceal the identity of the rascals who have led to the present mischief, and who fail to facilitate the prosecution of such enquiries as will lead to their individuality being proclaimed at the earliest possible moment. We are tired of the present disorder and wish to know what is to be done if it continue.

THE "TIMES" VIEW OF DELANE.

The recent publication of the biography of Delane, the famous editor of the "Times" has naturally called much attention to the history of that well-known paper. But the present conductors of that paper are not satisfied with the presentment of its past history under Delane by his recent biographer, which they think does less than justice to those who were associated with him in the conduct of the paper. In the notice of the book in the "Times" they pointed this out in a cursory manner; but enough was said in this necessarily short notice to suggest that the biographer of Delane had not shown himself a good historian of the paper his hero edited. Mr. Hugh Chisholm now comes forward in the "National Review" and shows more elaborately that the biographer's vision has been warped by hero-worship, that he has not seen things in the proper perspective. Mr. Chisholm is intimately connected with the "Times" for which he recently edited the supplementary volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" issued by it; and his facts may be accepted as authentic. He speaks in the following terms of Mr. Dasent's biography of his uncle Delane, pointing out his true position. "Mr. Dasent's biography is full of interesting matter about Delane as a social and political figure, but it treats him too much as though he were a statesman whose place in English history was on a par with men directly concerned with Government. That was not really Delane's position. He was a statesmanlike *Editor*. To appreciate him properly it would be necessary to consider his life in its true setting—namely that of the contemporary conditions of English journalism, particularly as they affected the histoay of the "Times." The impression given in this biography does much less than justice to other men, who had already made the "Times" a great paper when Delane became its Editor. Delane will long be remembered as the greatest editor of any English daily paper, but to treat him as the man who made the "Times" is to pander to a false view of history. He shows that the "Times" was already "made" when Delane entered on his editorship in 1841, and that if any one man can be said to have "made" it, it was John Walter the second.

Delane was a great editor, no doubt; but other things are necessary for the success of a paper besides first-class editing. Even the circulation of the paper did not rise so wonderfully as Mr. Dasent makes it out to have been. He says that by the end of the twelfth year of his editorship he had raised the circulation of the paper four-fold. But Mr. Chisholm shows from authentic figures that he is wrong. The circulation was only doubled; and that even this was not due to Delane's editorship is shown by the fact that the circulation had been doubled in six years before Delane took charge in 1841, under Barnes. The increase, then, under Delane was not so rapid after all and may be considered as only a normal continuation of the state of things existing before his time. The Crimean War increased the circulation abnormally, but that was due to Sir William Russell's brilliant correspondence. Then another abnormal rise was due to the reduction in price to three pence which at once added ten thousand to its circulation in 1862. The rival dailies which have outbidden the "Times" in circulation, all grew up during the latter half of Delane's editorship, and the great Editor could not help that. In 1854 the "Times" sold four times the number of copies that the four next dailies sold. But in 1877 when Delane gave up the editorship one of these four, the "Daily News" alone surpassed the "Times" in circulation. There were causes for this with which, it must be said, Delane had nothing to do. In the same way Delane had little to do with the sucess of his paper during the early part of his editorship. Mr. Chisholm is well within the mark when he says that "in 1841 'the Times' was already supreme in the English Press; its tradition was established, its main lines of operation were laid down; it was a powerful organ of opinion which men were anxious to have on their side." Later on "Delane had a wonderful machine behind him, the constant improvement in which was due, after 1847, to the exertions of the next chief proprietor, the third John Walter, a man with an exceptionally strong sense of responsibility, and of the two managers Mowbray Morris, an organiser of wide knowledge and great capacity, and John MacDonald." Mr. Chisholm's article is a valuable contribution towards an official history of the "Times," which it is time should now appear, as it will put a stop to such misrepresentations as those into which Mr. Dasent has been led out of too much zeal for his uncle. Mr. Chisholm at times is quite epigrammatic in his style as when he says "Englishmen having read the "Times" as they read the Bible, expect it to be administered like a church."

THE TRANSVAAL CIVIL SERVICE.

LITTLE by little, details of the trouble regarding the Transvaal Civil Service are coming to light and they but serve to justify the attitude taken by Mr. Marris. Indeed, from what has already transpired it would seem as if the object of engaging the services of an Indian Civilian was to throw dust in the eyes of those who were likely to give critical study to the matter, had it been conducted purely by the Department concerned. Mr. Marris' resignation and the exposure of the Government's methods as a result of the attempted suppression of all correspondence may be looked upon as a fortunate matter for the colony. On the plea that unification is the most desirable thing in South Africa an attempt is being made to adjust the finances, and Mr. Merriman has found that the easiest way to accomplish this is a ruthless pruning of the executive. Customs, Public Works and Railways have all been seriously depleted and the hand of the Treasurer has fallen especially heavily on the postal and telegraph employes. Notice has been given that all men in those two Departments who are over fifty are to be compulsorily retired forthwith on pension, and this ruling is even being applied to two of the highest officials in the service. Similarly a blow has been struck at the Police, and any policy more calculated to act to the detriment of the public welfare than a feeling that the Police force has ceased to be a safe and permanant service, we cannot imagine. On the top of this comes an announced intention to reduce almost to disappearing point the Colonial Volunteer force. As regards the reduction of the Civil Service a strong protest has been made that it is illegal. According to the existing law the abolition of an office is possible to the Government, but the dismissal on pension of senior men is in direct contravention of the rule that, as regards men with more than ten years' service, "no person shall be removed from the service, in order to facilitate improvements in the department to which he belongs, without the previous concurrence of both Houses of Parliament." On this point a keen fight is to be made, and rightly so; for the South African papers are not slow to insist that beneath all the vaunted attempts at equilibriating revenue and expenditure is a strong current of racial feeling. The Government, it appears, are retrenching on the principle that men of Colonial birth receive preference, and hence it follows that the majority of those who have been dismissed are Englishmen. It so happens, however, that there are also some Dutchmen among them, and these have been leaving no stone unturned, through intermediary representations by influential friends, to secure reinstatement. There is, of course, something to be said for giving preference to Colonial-born men in a time like the present, all other things being equal, but the principle must not be carried so far as to perpetrate injustice to imported men who have rendered good service to the Colony, and who had reasonable ground to suppose that they were secure in their appointment, provided their health and efficiency remained unimpaired until the age limit was reached. The principle referred to is, after all, a dangerous one, for it opens the door to possibilities of favouritism and prejudice which should have no place in connection with the public service of the Colony. In his haste Mr. Merriman seems to have forgotten to look to the future. Undoubtedly South Africa is undergoing a period of great financial depression, but there is no lack of hope for the future and when the brighter days come the Government, though probably not in accord with or with Mr. Merriman at its head, will find itself saddled not only with the pensions of men compulsorily retired now but with the salaries of those who will have to take their place when the work is increased. The present scheme is not only unsound therefore, financially, but is unjust in the extreme and merits the wholesale condemnation which has been heaped upon its outside of Parliament, by supporters of both parties.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the outward Mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at noon on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE period within which privilege leave granted to members of the Seistan Mission may be enjoyed has been extended to the 1st January.

THE total amount of London Bills offered for this week's mail has been raised to one million pounds.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER.

Tasmanian Affairs.

NEW ZEALAND'S FINANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JULY 13.

After deliberating from half-past 10 o'clock on Friday morning, the Coroner's jury of nine at 25 minutes to 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon gave its verdict as to the cause of the death of one of the victims of the railway disaster at Sunshine on April 20. The following verdict was returned:—"We find that the deceased was a passenger on the 2-15 p.m. 'up' Ballarat train on the night of April 20, 1908; that the deceased died from injuries received in a collision between the 6-50 p.m. 'up' Bendigo train and the 7-15 p.m. 'up' Ballarat train at the Sunshine railway station on the night of April 20, 1908; that such collision was caused by the culpable negligence of Drivers Leonard Hilburn and Gilbert Dolman and Station-master Frederick George Kendall, who are guilty of manslaughter."

The jury also submitted the following suggestions for consideration by the proper authorities:—(1) That it would be in the interests of public safety to rearrange the platforms at the Sunshine railway station. (2) That a signalman should be in sole charge of the signalling work at the Sunshine railway station, except when trains are running at frequent intervals. (3) That the train register should at such an important junction station as Sunshine be frequently checked by some responsible officer. The Coroner: Leonard Milburn, Gilbert Dolman, and Frederick George Kendall will be committed to take their trial for manslaughter at the next Criminal sittings of the Supreme Court, to be held at Melbourne on the 15th inst. The accused were admitted to bail in £50 each and one surety of £50 and the witnesses in Court were bound over. Mr. T. Tait, the Chairman of the Railway Commissioners, was asked whether he had any observations to make regarding the suggestions as to the administration of the Sunshine station which were contained in the riders of the jury. "Needless to say," replied Mr. "Tait, the suggestions will receive every consideration. Beyond that we have nothing to say at present."

TASMANIAN POLITICS.

The Premier (Captain Evans) unfolded the policy of the Government at Port Cygnet on Thursday night. He strongly refuted the charges of insincerity of purpose levelled against the Government by the Opposition. When the Government took office there was a deficit of £229,000, and in four years this had been reduced, by careful administration, by £190,000. Had the State not been unfairly treated over the surplus revenue the deficit would have disappeared entirely last financial year. However, having accomplished this much, and the State being so buoyant, Ministers felt that a reasonable forward policy was now justifiable. It would be necessary for Ministers to adjust taxation on a more equitable basis, as it could not be reduced. The time had come when all the States should make a stand against Federal encroachments. The compulsory clauses of the Closer Settlement Act were so closely allied to railway construction that the Government would reintroduce the Bill this session. The Government intended bringing in a Bill to hand over the railways to one Commissioner, doing away with political control. The most important measure to come would be one affirming the principle of an unimproved capital value tax. An income tax would go hand in hand with these measures. A Local Option Bill would be the first to be dealt with, and Factories Act Legislation and other measures would follow. While admitting that the Legislative Council had been fairly liberal with measures last session, Ministers hoped that it would be more so in the coming session. The Government had determined to hold out no threats as far as that Chamber was concerned, and had drafted no amendment to the Constitution. Still if its hopes in this direction were not realised Ministers would have to consider their position seriously.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NURSERIES.

For a great many years the Government have annually distributed thousands of trees which have been raised at the various State nurseries, and by this means many towns in South Australia have been improved so much that people who visited them 20 years ago would hardly recognise them now. The fact that the Government always supply the trees free of charge to a large extent accounts for the immense number which have been planted by private individuals, local governing bodies, and educational institutions since the inauguration of the system, but the trifling cost which the State have been put to in the matter is not worth considering. It is impossible to estimate the value of the hundreds of thousands of trees which are now growing in all parts of South Australia in hundreds of instances where they probably never would have been painted if the school boards of advice, corporations, or district councils responsible for the work had had to procure them in the ordinary way of business. About a month ago the Woods and Forests Department intimated that the distribution season had arrived, and that persons desirous of securing collections should forward their applications with stamps for replies. The Conservator of Forests states that some persons who have written to him have failed to comply with the important condition relating to a stamp accompanying each application, with the result that he has not been able to satisfy the demands. It is rather hard on persons who may inadvertently have omitted to enclose a stamp to take no notice of their applications and cause a year's delay in planting when a short letter or postcard asking for stamps to cover all the correspondence would almost certainly result in compliance with the [illegible] months. There has been a brisk demand for supplies this year, and up to the end of June the Conservator had issued orders for the distribution of 146,328 young trees of various kinds. There is still plenty of time for planting, and it is expected that this total will be largely increased before the end of the season.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

At the annual meeting of the New South Wales Sheepbreeders' Association on the 4th inst. the president (Sir Francis Suttor), referring to the distribution of our wool, said that good as their customers were in the United Kingdom, their best buyers were foreign nations, and it behoved those in authority to consider seriously before doing anything to deter these foreign buyers from coming here to operate in the Sydney market. He found that the quantity of wool sold to buyers from the United Kingdom during the past season was 289,000 bales, while foreign buyers took no fewer than 463,000 bales. Experts also assured him that the bulk of the wool sent from here to London was also bought by Continental countries and America. They must all admit that the more they succeeded in getting their wool distributed throughout the [illegible]

* [By Telegraph to Perth, W.A.]

world the better for themselves, and no matter how much they desired to support the mother country it was equally desirable to hold out inducements for foreign buyers to come here and to that end there should be no trade or shipping restrictions. It was gratifying to note the prominent position in which Sydney stood as a great market for the sale of wool as compared with other parts of the Commonwealth. Last year the total wool sold in Sydney was 601,803 bales as compared with 620,000 bales in the whole of the other States. The wool industry had from the early days been the great staple industry of New South Wales, and they could not but recognise that the welfare of the whole community was largely dependent upon the prosperity of the pastoralist. To show the enormous effect on the community of the rise or fall in the value of wool it was only necessary to refer to the recent diminution in supply and the fall in the price of wool. In the 1906-7 season the total value of the wool exported from the Commonwealth was £21,835,131, while for the 1907-8 season just closed it was £17,577,249, which represented a loss to the industry of £4,257,882. A diminution of that amount of the money must mean an enormous decrease in the general prosperity of the country, and a reaction. The whole community of New South Wales was the greatest sufferer in this way, as in past years she had produced 777,748 bales, which only about 70,000 bales, less than the whole produced by the rest of the Commonwealth.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

The Federal Government are now busy preparing, or rather revising, their defence schemes for submission to Parliament in September next. The sudden appointment last month to the Military Board of Lieutenant-Colonel Legge, the officer who drafted for the Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) and Mr. Ewing (Minister of Defence) the much discussed memorandum explaining the compulsory military service scheme is taken by the forces to mean that the Government have decided to adhere to the principle of that scheme, and to overcome the board's more or less secret opposition thereto.

Lieutenant-Colonel Legge's promotion and his elevation to a seat on the supreme body in the Military Forces is the first evidence of the determination of the Ministry to cast precedent to the winds and break away from the flat, stale and unprofitable rule of promoting by seniority alone.

The infusion of new blood into the Military Board has been followed by another important step in connection with the compulsory service scheme. Mr. Ewing has called a private conference of a few of the smartest and most experienced officers in the permanent forces to go through the military clauses of the new Defence Bill. The conference is meeting at the Victoria barracks, and will complete its work in a few days. The great problem which the conference will have to solve is the blending of the existing militia and volunteers with the proposed new national guard so as to prevent the complete destruction of the present small citizen army during the transition period. When the clauses of the Defence Bill have been reported on by the conference the measure will be brought before the Cabinet again by Mr. Ewing. Although since December 13 last, when Mr. Deakin first announced the new naval defence policy, many communications have passed between the Imperial and Federal Governments, the attitude of the Admiralty to the Australian Ministry proposals is still undefined. The latest development is that the Admiralty has undertaken to submit to Australia some alternative to the existing naval agreement which shall be more in consonance with its wishes than the plan laid by Mr. Deakin before the Legislature at the end of last year. Referring to the matter to-day, Mr. Deakin said—"I have received a communication elaborating a telegram saying that the Admiralty was going to prepare a scheme which it hoped would be acceptable to us. I have not yet received that scheme."

Here for the present the matter rests.

NEW ZEALAND FINANCES.

The Premier (Sir Joseph Ward) delivered his financial statement on the 6th instant. The figures show that after the transfer of £ 800,000 to the public works fund, the year's accounts closed with a credit balance of £ 767,849. On March 31 the gross public debt was £ 64,179,040, an increase of £ 2,274,859. So long as the policy of acquiring land for closer settlement, the construction of railways, roads and bridges, lending to public bodies, and making advances to settlers is approved by Parliament the public debt of the Dominion must go on increasing. The receipts from land and income tax were £ 47,750, more than the estimate, and £ 117,541 more than was collected during the previous year. The graduated land tax accounted for £60,070. During the year there have been 2,225 new settlers, while about 24,000 settlers have been assisted to go on the land. Some £8,000,000 has been granted in loans to settlers, and 16 large estates were purchased during the year, comprising 126,868 acres, the price paid being £565,728. This makes in all 1,122,135 acres acquired for closer settlement by the Crown at a cost of £ 4,807,369. As the time has now passed for any doubt as to the soundness of the policy of advances to settlers, it is proposed to increase the borrowing powers under this head from five to six millions. It is also proposed to increase the amount authorised for loans to workers for building houses from £2,000,000 to £500,000 annually.

VICTORIAN COAL DISCOVERY.

On the motion for the adjournment of the Melbourne Legislative Assembly on Tuesday Mr. Prendergast referred to the recent discovery of extensive coal seams at Powlett River, Caes Valley, and said he had heard that speculators had already been pegging out ground with a view of getting possession of the land. He urged that the coal-bearing area should be reserved for the State. A previous Government—some of the members of which were now in this Ministry—had declared in favour of a State coal mine, and the Government of South Australia were taking steps to purchase a coal mine in New South Wales. The seams which had been discovered at Powlett River were probably the best ever located in the State, and he asked the Premier to see that no speculator was permitted to get possession of the land.

Sir Thomas Bent said it was the intention of the Government not to permit speculators to take up leases. He believed, however, that two small leases were applied for some time ago, and perhaps these would have to be granted. The Government did not intend to allow anybody to get the benefit of this coal discovery. Some time ago he was anxious the Government to take over the Coal Creek mine, but they were not allowed to do so. It would have been a good thing if they had taken the mine over. He had his eye on this coal now, and if the House was prepared he would put a railway there and make it a Government coal mine.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL DEPOT.

The Federal Government have chosen [illegible] Victorian Government a site for the new naval depot. The land is situated at Port Melbourne. There is plenty of room on the site for expansion, in accordance with the requirements of the Government's naval progress, and the spot selected has the great advantage that it has direct and safe communication by water with the proposed cordite factory at Maribyrnong, and the works of the Colonial Ammunition Company. The Victorian Government has agreed to the transfer of the site, and all the principal formalities in connection with its acquisition by the Federal Government are complete. Engineer-Commander Clarkson will sail on Tuesday next for Great Britain, where he will act as official expert to pass machinery for the future small arms factory, and will perform other work in connection with tenders for the first vessels of the Australian coastal navy.

SYDNEY UNDER FEDERATION.

Mr. Ewing, Minister of Defence, made a few remarks on Wednesday to a press interviewer on the effect of federation on New South Wales. He stated that statistics show that the inter-State trade of New South Wales has doubled, a great advance has taken place in the manufacturing industry, and population has increased. It was said prior to the advent of federation that when Australian union was accomplished grass would be seen growing in the streets of Sydney, but instead Sydney had made rapid progress. But some of the grumblers were still grumbling and plaintively wailing about the ruin brought upon the State by federation.

THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

GENERAL REJOICINGS.

Demonstrations at Constantinople.

POPULARITY OF THE SULTAN.

EFFECT ON MACEDONIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 26.

A despatch from Constantinople says that crowds to-day marched in procession to the Ministries, acclaiming the Constitution and cheering the Sultan.

The Press has sent His Majesty a special telegram of thanks.

The Uskub, Monastir and Salonika Mussalmans and Christians have mingled in their rejoicings over the Constitution. The speeches made have emphasized the community of interests.

Four spies were shot at Salonika yesterday. Perfect order now prevails.

Enver Bey, the leader of the Young Turkish Party, has addressed a letter to the "Neue Freie Presse," from Salonika, saying that the whole population of Turks, Bulgarians, Servians and others join in celebrating the first day of liberty. "If the Sultan refuses to grant our demands," they say, "we will go to Constantinople."

LONDON, JULY 27.

Advices from Constantinople state that a procession of ten thousand people went to Yildiz Kiosk yesterday to cheer the Sultan. No police or troops were present, but perfect order was maintained.

An Irade has been issued abolishing the system of Government spies.

The most remarkable effect of the proclamation of the Constitution has been the general fraternization of the Mussulmans and the hitherto mutually hostile Christian nationalities, and the disappearance of the Macedonian bands.

THE QUEBEC CELEBRATIONS.

Naval Review and Pageant.

BANQUET TO COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LOYALTY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 26.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales attended the naval review and pageant yesterday at Quebec. In the evening, there was a banquet in honor of the Colonial representatives.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Telegrams from Quebec state that the Prince of Wales, speaking at the banquet given to the Colonial representatives, rejoiced at the Imperial character of the celebrations, and at the interest manifested in them by the other self-governing colonies.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the way in which the celebrations were completing the fusion of the two races.

Sir John H. Devilliers, the South African representative, said that the policy of trust had transformed a sullen and discontented people into loyal subjects. If a Foreign Power ever attempted to wrest away the South African empire, the Dutch and British would fight shoulder to shoulder for their King and country.

CANCER INVESTIGATION.

Important Discovery Announced.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Dr. Doyen has made an important communication to the Biological Society of Paris on the origin of cancer, detailing the discovery of the action of the germ producing the disease.

NEW YORK-TO-PARIS RACE.

German Car Reaches Paris.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The American Thomas Car in the New York-to-Paris race arrived at Eydtkuhnen on Saturday evening.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The German Protos car, the leading car in the New York-Paris motor race, has arrived in Paris.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Troops March on Tabriz.

LEADERS EXECUTED.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Shah has ordered Nasr-es-Sultaneh with 3,000 men and six guns to march to Tabriz.

Two more Nationalist leaders have been executed at the Royal Camp.

COUNT KOMURA.

Departure from London.

HEARTY FAREWELL.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Count Komura, the newly appointed Japanese Foreign Minister, has started for Japan.

Representatives of the Foreign Office bade him farewell at the station.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

Privately Negotiated.

AGENT-GENERAL RESIGNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

South Australia has negotiated a loan of £2,000,000 with Lloyd's Bank at a cost of £ 3 16s. 6d. per cent., instead of offering it to the public.

The Hon'ble J. G. Jenkins, the Agent-General in London, has resigned in consequence.

THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

President Roosevelt's Attitude.

KEEN DISAPPROVAL AROUSED.

LONDON, JULY 27.

President Roosevelt's action in criticising the decision of the Appeal Court in the Standard Oil case, ordering an immediate retrial and declaring that the guilt of the Standard Oil Trust has been clearly proved, has aroused keen disapproval as constituting an unwarrantable attack on the Judiciary.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS.

Burma Government's Circular.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 27.

The following Circular has been issued by the Burma Government advising frequent recourse to personal interviews :—

It is believed that time is wasted and delay caused in the disposal of business between officers of different departments residing in the same station by the excessive growth of the habit of writing letters and reminders instead of arranging personal interviews with a view to the discussion and settlement of questions directly. The Lieutenant-Governor is desirous that the practice of communication between officers should be generally adopted, specially in the case of questions still in the stage of discussion and in all minor matters which merely depend upon agreement of opinion on the part of the officers concerned, as by means of such personal interchange of opinions a satisfactory agreement on the points at issue will, in most cases, be more quickly arrived at, and a final settlement accelerated. Every officer, therefore, should observe as far as is convenient this principle of personal interviews in his dealings with other officers in the same station whether belonging to his own or to a different department.

MURDER IN RANGOON.

Jealousy the Cause.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 27.

On Saturday night another young Burman was murdered by having his skull fractured, the motive for the crime being jealousy, because deceased was paying his attentions to a Burmese girl.

VETERINARY SCHOOL FOR BURMA.

Location at Insein.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 27.

It is proposed to establish a Veterinary School at Insein, which is on the Burma Railways, ten miles from Rangoon, and ten acres of land have been acquired for the purpose.

THE MONSOON.

Official Foreboding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

This week's Meteorological cables from South Indian Ocean stations show that, while conditions have improved at Mauritius in the past seven days, there has been a decrease in the strength of the wind at Seychelles, which the Meteorological Department consider to be not a favourable sign for the continuation of the monsoon in India.

CHOLERA AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 27.

A few cases of what is believed to be cholera have occurred in the bazaar and it has been put "out of bounds" for troops. So far the disease is not epidemic and prompt precautions are being taken to stamp it out.

LODGE "BOLAN."

Celebrates its Silver Jubilee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 27.

Sir Henry McMahon has returned to Quetta, from Ziarat, for a couple of days, and will preside at the Silver Jubilee of the Mason's Lodge "Bolan," to-day.

MAJOR BARNES, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, proceeds this week on six months' sick leave.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

Khudiram's Petition Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

Khudiram's petition for mercy has been rejected by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The "Patrika" says that the Bengali lady who went to see him left Mozufferpore without an interview.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Editor of the "Nayak" Warned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

Panchkari Banerjee, editor of the Vernacular weekly, "Nayak," has been warned by the Commissioner of Police, in respect of certain articles that recently appeared in the aforesaid journal, which were inclined to be violent.

SIR ANDREW FRASER ILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

Sir Andrew Fraser has had a return of the complaint, from which he recently suffered in Darjeeling, and his medical advisers have prohibited his leaving his room. On Sunday His Honor had made some progress towards recovery, but was still confined to his room.

SIR ROBERT RAMPINI.

Dinner in His Honour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

On Thursday evening last a dinner was given at Belvedere, in honour of the Officiating Chief Justice, Sir Robert Rampini.

Most of the Judges of the High Court and several leading members of the Bar, as well as representatives of the Civil Service and of the mercantile community, were present.

Sir Andrew Fraser proposed Sir Robert Rampini's health, congratulating him on the honour recently conferred upon him, and paying him a high compliment for his work.

Sir Robert Rampini replied in a speech full of reminiscences of more than 40 years' Indian service. A very pleasant evening was spent.

HON'BLE MR. O'DWYER.

Honored by the Nizam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 27.

His Highness the Nizam gave a grand banquet, in honor of the British Resident and Mrs. O'Dwyer, at Falaknama Castle, on the 25th instant.

Covers were laid for 86 in the Banquetting Hall. Each guest was presented on his arrival to His Highness by Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk.

The guests were :—General Sir James Wolfe Murray, K. C. B.; His Excellency the Minister; Generals Rimington and Campbell, the leading nobles and British officers of the Garrison.

His Highness was attended by Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, and the Sahibzada Sahib by Mr. Brian Egerton.

During dinner, H. H. the Nizam proposed the health of the King-Emperor, followed by that of the British Resident. The latter proposing the health of His Highness.

The whole scene was most brilliant and gorgeous, with the beautiful toilettes of ladies and the jewels worn.

MRS. MOORE'S SOLDIERS' HOME.

Opening Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 27.

North Trimulgherry has now a Soldiers Home near the Hussars Barracks.

The cost of erection amounted to Rs. 21,200, and it is known as Mrs. Moore's Soldiers' Home.

The official opening ceremony was performed, on Saturday evening last, by General Sir James Wolfe Murray, K. C. B., Commanding the 9th Division, who complimented Mrs. Moore on her having achieved the acquisition of such a splendid building, and tendered her his sincerest thanks, on behalf of the British soldiers, for whom she devoted her whole time and money. Colonel H. R. Bittersby, R.A.M.C., was in the chair.

HUSSAIN SAGAR TANK TRAGEDY.

Adjournment of Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 27.

The man Job Stephens, who threw two of his children into the Hussain Sagar tank, on the 28th May, was charged, yesterday, in the Hyderabad City Criminal Court, before the Third Magistrate, with wilful murder.

The case was adjourned to enable accused to prepare his defence in answer to the charge.

IT is now settled that the 22nd Punjabis from Dibrugarh shall go, during the ensuing reliefs, to Benares instead of to Bareilly and the 16th Rajputs from Manipur to Bareilly instead of to Benares.

HEAVY RAIN IN SIND.

Line again Breached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 27.

Heavy rain again fell at Karachi last night and the railway line between Malir and Landhi and also between Jhimpir and Meting is again breached. Both diversions at mile 78·17 and 81, between Jhimpir and Latifchang, are flooded over and impassable at present. Through passenger train service between Karachi and Kotri, which was re-established only last evening, has been again cancelled from to-day, and goods traffic, which was ordered to have been resumed from to-day, has been stopped. Passenger trains will run as before, viz., two up trains will leave Karachi with passengers at 3 hours and 12-30 hours to keep connection with Quetta and the Punjab Mails. At Kotri transhipment will be necessary at miles 78·17 and 81, which necessitates walking about four miles between Jhimpir and Latifchang.

QUETTA, JULY 27.

Heavy rain fell at Sharigh, and Khost yesterday between 1 and 2 p.m. and completely swept away the Ambo section of the railway, including the temporary bridge put up last week. Through communication is now cut off between Sharigh and Khost. The Karachi mail and the up Punjab passengers which were transhipped at Lindsay and were due in Quetta yesterday at midday, arrived after midnight.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN INDIA.

Session in Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

The meeting of the General Assembly of the United Churches of South India and Ceylon to consummate the Union of the South India Synod of the Presbyterian Church in India and of the General Assembly of the United Churches of South India which commenced on Saturday is being continued to-day.

The Rev. J. Maclean gave a brief history of the President of the Union, dating back 45 years, and concluded with these words :—"The work of Union could not but progress. There were great possibilities before them. Meanwhile they could co-operate, and in co-operating learn to love one another with the hope that as co-operation became more earnest and love deeper, barrier after barrier would disappear."

Rev. W. J. Hatch, of Coimbatore, also addressed a gathering, giving an account of the recent movements towards Union in Great Britain and the Colonies, and was followed by Rev. J. S. Chandler of Madura who described similar movements towards Union of recent years in America.

BURMANS RUN AMOK.

3 Killed and 5 Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 27.

Three Burmans ran amok on Saturday and killed two fellow-countrymen and severely wounded five others, one being an old woman, 68 years of age. One man was arrested and one committed suicide by taking poison, and one is still at large.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Tuesday, July, 28.

Nursing Sister Miss A. M. Harris, Q.A.M.N.S.I., during duty at the Station Hospital, Colaba, is granted 60 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st August, or date of departure.

The following arrivals and departures are published :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. A. E. Glasgow, 1, Royal Sussex Regt., arrived 21st July, landed 22nd July, s.s. "City of Manchester." Capt. R. A. Steel, 17th Cavalry, arrived and landed 17th April. Lieut.-Col. R. E. R. Morse, R.A.M.C., arrived and landed 25th July, s.s. "Caledonia."

DEPARTURES.—Col. A. E. Whistler, 16th Rajputs, s.s. "Peninsular" on 18th July; Capt. F. M. M. Ommanney, R.A.M.C., Lieut. W. H. Blood, Q. O. Corps of Guides, s.s. "Caledonia" on 18th July; Lieut. A. W. Howlett, I.M.S., s.s. "Caledonia" on 25th July.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. A. F. Stewart, 116th Mahrattas, arrived and landed, s.s. "Arabia," 17th July; Lieut. B. S. Ward, R.F.A., Capt. E. L. Makin, 1st Wiltshire Regt., arrived and landed 22nd July, s.s. "City of Manchester." Lieut. J. S. Hooker, 12th Pioneers, Lieut.-Col. R. J. Cooke, 2nd Cheshire Regt., Surgeon-General, A. T. Sloggett, A.M.S., arrived and landed 24th July, s.s. "Caledonia." Major H. P. Versturme-Bunbury, The Royal Scots, arrived from Australia via Tuticorin, 24th July; Lieut. S. Pemberton, Q.O. Sappers and Miners, arrived and landed 24th July, s.s. "Caledonia."

DEPARTURES :—Nursing Sister Miss S. M. Browning, Q.A.M.N.S., s.s. "Caledonia," 25th July; Capt. D. J. Quinlan, A.V. Corps, s.s. "Peninsular, 18th July; Major J. Henry, R.F.A., s.s. "Empereur," 30th June.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Lieutenant Cheeke, 104th Rifles, is posted as a probationer to the Bombay Political Department.

Majors Commeline and Douglas are appointed Commandant and Second-in-Command, respectively, of the 2nd Lancers corps and posted as stated.

Lieut. Woodhouse, 28th Punjabis, to the 1st Division.

Lieut. Peyton, 13th Rajputs, to the 5th Division.

Lieut. Goodman, Royal Irish Rifles, to the 2nd Division.

Lieut. Fitzgerald, Middlesex Regiment, to the 6th Division.

Lieut. Hext, Devonshire Regiment, to the 4th Division.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Lieutenant Dallas, 6th Gurkha Rifles, as A.D.C. to the Hon'ble Sir E. N. Baker, on the latter taking up the duties of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, about the 29th November next.

Lieutenant Kirkland, 85th Battery Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to No. 10 Ammunition Column.

FACTS AND FANCIES

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE PAST WEEK.

The condition of Bombay during the past seven days can only be described as deplorable, but is the natural outcome of the compaigns against lawfully-constituted authority waged secretly by a few resolute and ill-affected men. The seed which they have sown has fallen upon receptive ground; and the mill-population whom they have sedulously tutored have responded to their subtle incitemen in the way they hoped. I feel confident that unless they had been tutored the mill-population would never have behaved in the way they have done, for the very good reason that their heart is not really in the business. If they had felt honestly the same anger at the arrest and conviction of Bal Gangadhar Tilak as their unknown advisers do, the trouble would have been far more virulent than it has been, for they would all have risen at one and the same time and would not have confined themselves to spasmodic outbursts here and there. The mischief has unquestionably been played in the chals after dark when "Kirtans" have been sung as a cloak to sedition-mongering, and in most of the chals affected there exist one or two more resolute men who have thrown in their lot with the evil-minded and have led the rest of their fellow-workers like the bell-wethers of a flock of sheep. The jobbers have been greatly blamed for acting in this manner, and no doubt several of them have played an active part in organizing the campaign of lawlessness; but among the operatives themselves also there are men, largely Malvani or Ratnagiri people, who have played an equally active part. One of the most remarkable features of the whole business is that not a single one of these men could be legally dealt with prior to the opening of the trial. Several persons who were suspected of instigating the mill-population to riot were, it is believed, brought before the police and warned to be careful. But warning is of little use with people of their kidney: and it is a thousand pities that sufficient evidence could not be procured to warrant their detention for a certain period. Such action might have prevented the series of outbreaks that have occurred and would have obviated considerable loss of life.

Another feature of the business is a tacit connection between the closing of the markets by rich Hindu merchants and the strike of mill-operatives of the poorest class. Under ordinary circumstances there can be no very definite link between the Bania capitalist of the Cloth Market or Share Market and the cotton-spinner from Satara or Malwan; and yet in reply to a query, when they would return to work one group of operatives distinctly stated that they would do so as soon the Market re-opened. This, to my mind clearly proves that the outbreak in the mill-district is not really spontaneous but has been manufactured by a certain number of designing persons. This coupled with the dissemination of the most blatant lies about an individual whom many of them have never seen and do not really care about has brought the mill-population to its present pass. The intriguers have the satisfaction of knowing that they are absolutely responsible for the deplorable loss of life which has occurred in the areas north of Jacob's Circle.

Yet a third feature of the trouble has been the extreme apathy displayed by the so-called leaders of Native Society. It is impossible to suppose that not a single Indian of high position in the city knows exactly where the root of the trouble lies or can give suggestions as to how to meet a crisis which has exercised a disastrous effect upon trade and thrown the whole Island into a ferment. And yet up to Saturday last not a single man of weight had come forward with information or help. It has been palpable to a few Europeans, who have taken the trouble to enquire, that one red-hot centre of mischief lies in the clerical staff of a certain mill which I for the present forbear to name. If this is known to one or two Europeans, it must be known to certain number of Hindus and others also, and the fact that it had not been brought to notice at least a fortnight ago by some man who claims to be a Justice of the Peace or to be a loyal leader of Native Society can only be attributed to the most deplorable apathy. One would have thought that Native Mill Agents in their own interests, if not for the benefit of Government, would have made some attempt to hold their own employes in check or would have wandered round the affected areas, striving to pick up a clue to the trouble and to counsel tranquillity. But so far as I know, none of them has done so; and their interests, and the interests of the people, the city and of Government have been jettisoned, in order to give a free hand and complete control of the situation within the mills to a handful of thoroughly disaffected Brahman clerks, who, as is their wont, have taken very good care to save their own skins. Anything more callous can hardly be conceived, and one can only feel the deepest pity for the hundreds of bread-winning operatives who desire to work and earn their wages and are debarred from so doing by the action of others whose resentment has been aroused by the most flagrant lying and sedition-mongering.

Of the lies which have been circulated among these unreasoning and illiterate mill-hands and which have by dint of reiteration come to be regarded as facts, one may mention the following. Firstly that Government have deported a man who throughout his whole life has worked only for the good of the people and has striven to close the liquor-shops solely for the good of the poor and to save for them and their families the money which they would otherwise spend on drink. Secondly, that this vain glorious and untrustworthy demagogue was to have been transported by sea to Aden; but that no sooner did the ship set sail than the divine power which lies within him caused the ship in despite of the efforts of Captain and crew to slow round and steam back towards the shore, so that at length and exasperated Government had to cancel the Aden voyage and trust to its railway to carry him elsewhere. And thirdly, there has been the suggestion most cloverly put forward, in the manner best suited to capture the imagination of a people who are slaves to witch-craft and magic, that Justice cannot be done after sunset, when the powers of evil destroy the balance of the scales. It would tax the reasoning-powers of the cleverest individuals to discern the best method of combating stories of this character which have manufactured and offered for acceptance with all the arts of the subtle-minded agitator. Much may yet be done to disabuse the minds of these poor people of their present beliefs and fears, and one can only fervently hope that even now, though it is full late, the educated and ostensibly loyal Hindus of this city will exert themselves to pacify the troubled minds of that enormous class upon whom the prosperity of the city and island is absolutely dependent. When the history of the last fortnight comes to be written the only happy feature of the account will be the absolute tranquillity and loyalty which the Muhammadan population has evinced in spite of pressing invitations from the mischief-makers to throw in their lot with the disturbers of the public peace.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th July shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 1,404,131 mds. with an increase Rs. 4,995 in the earnings.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

Three Ringleaders Shot.

THE Governor of Bombay, following a precedent set by Lord Harris, who, when Governor, came down from Poona to intervene for the peace of the City during a period of riot, convened a private meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay at the Secretariat last evening and addressed them on the existing situation in Bombay.

The following gentlemen responded to His Excellency's invitation:—The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim, Manmohandas Ramji; Girdharlal Jethabhoy, Gordhandas Khatow; Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay; Devkaran Nanji, Luxmidas Morarji, Virchund Deepchund, Varandas Purshotumdas, Goculdas Madhaoji, Ruttonsey Mulji, Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji, Mathuradas Goculdas, and Parbhudas Jivandas Kotare.

After explaining the disastrous results that would follow from allowing the party of violence to play unchecked upon the credulous masses of the people, His Excellency expressed disappointment that Government in dealing with the existing situation had not received either the moral support or the active assistance which they had expected from the leaders of the community. He said that no thinking person could believe that the Government would be deterred from enforcing the law or the courts from the administration of justice by demonstrations of the useless kind employed in Bombay, such as inducing the mill-hands to abstain from work and closing the markets where important business is transacted. He concluded by stating that he expected the gentlemen to stand out fearlessly on the side of law and order and to assist Government in allaying the unrest.

Several gentlemen had private conversation with His Excellency after the general meeting was over; and the Governor cordially invited any who desired to talk with him to-day to do so.

Yesterday being "Amwas" the last day of the Hindu Lunar month, the shops in the Bazaar and other parts of the town were closed. Byculla, Duncan Road, Abdul Rehman Street, Market Road and other thoroughfares were filled with large numbers of people who were simply idling away their time.

The mills on the De Lisle Road, Sopari Baug Road and at Chinchpogly are working. The mills at Dadar, Ferguson Road, and Elphinstone Road are closed. The Cloth Markets are also closed.

In Sheikh Memon Street black flags with Tilak's portrait are put up at several shops and in the street. The police have ordered the removal of these flags.

THE CLOTH MARKET.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Association was held in the Association Rooms on Sunday when the following resolution was passed :—

"That the Committee resolves that all members of the Association be requested to open their shops, which have been closed since Thursday on account of the absence of servants, and that they should further be requested to persuade their respective servants to attend to work, and that they should personally attend on Monday morning to see their shops opened even if some inconvenience is caused by the absence of some of their servants.

The strike in the Cloth Market continued yesterday. With a view to persuade the shopkeepers to put an end to the unhappy state of affairs, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey went in the morning to the Cloth Market and asked the shopkeepers to open the shops. The majority of the shopkeepers were in favour of opening their shops, but said they could not do so as the men employed in their shops were inclined the other way.

FREIGHT AND SHARE MARKETS.

The freight brokers closed their business on Thursday; but opened on the following day. Mr. Chabildas Lalubhai, of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., in the course of an interview said: "I did not close my office, though others did. It is rank disloyalty to show sympathy with a man, after he has been convicted of a serious offence by the High Court of Bombay. I think it is folly to do so. It is the duty of every Justice of the Peace and every loyal citizen to rally round the authorities and help them in restoring peace and order. I think it is high time that leaders of Hindu community stirred themselves to convince the ignorant people of the folly of their mad acts."

Yesterday the brokers could not resume business and the Market had again to be closed.

In the Share Bazar there are about 310 brokers; two-thirds of them are Hindus and one-third Parsis. A requisition was sent by about seventy to eight brokers to the Chairman and Directors of the Brokers Association to convene a meeting of the members to close the Stock Exchange as a mark of sympathy with Mr. Tilak; and it was resolved at that meeting to close the Market for two days. The Stock Exchange opened on Saturday.

Mr. Parbhudas Jivandas, J. P., who is a Chairman of the Brokers' Association, presided at the meeting. At an interview this gentleman said that the resolution was carried by a majority; personally he was against it and he protested against the measure, but it was of no avail. He was not in sympathy with the movement; but he was helpless as they were guided by the decision of the majority and not by the ruling of the Chairman in the matter of closing the Market. The Secretary was bound to convene a meeting if he received a requisition signed by 5 members. Although the Share Bazar was closed, he did not close his business and did transactions with Exchange Banks.

The offices of several prominent brokers were not closed and they carried on their transactions with Exchange Banks in the usual manner.

DISTURBANCE AT THE CLOTH MARKET.

Excitement commenced about one o'clock and the crowd grew very large; in fact the whole of Shaikhmemon street was filled with the mob, who threw stones at the Moolji Jetha Cloth Market. Superintendent Flanagan and Inspector Patterson went to the spot to disperse the crowd, but they were stoned by the excited mob and the police officers had to send for further assistance. The Police Commissioner sent two sowars, but they could not effectively check the mob from throwing stones, and otherwise being riotous. At 3-30 p.m. Mr. R. M. Phillips the Deputy Commissioner of Police, with a detachment of the 26th Native Light Cavalry rode through the street and cleared the crowd. But a few minutes after he left, the crowd again assembled and in greater numbers and became more turbulent and riotous. Matters grew so bad at 4 p. m. that the Military had to be called, and a body of the Northamptons under the Command of Captain Rawlins arrived on the scene.

The police were also re-inforced and Superintendent Flanagan was supported by Mr. Sloane, Inspector Mirza, Inspectors Sullivan, Patterson, Coxen, Giles, Hassan, and Sub-Inspectors Taylor and Smith.

The police officers, though by this time they had become almost black and blue from the volleys of stones they received from the mob, preserved their temper admirably. They did their best to dissuade the mob from being riotous, and attempted all possible means of dispersing them without recourse to fire-arms. At 4-15 however the position became untenable and Mr. Dracup, Magistrate, was sent for and he immediately went to the spot. He told the crowd to disperse, but they refused. There were a number of little boys in front of the crowd and some of the ringleaders threw stones under the cover of these youngsters. It was not at first deemed advisable to fire when there was every chance of hitting the little boys who were purposely kept in front of the mob who were vigorously throwing stones at the Magistrate, the police and even the soldiers.

ORDER TO FIRE.

One of the Northamptons was then ordered to take aim and shoot the ringleaders. He took an accurate aim and shot Shivshanker Ramshankar, (25) a Bania, living in Vithalwady, who was mercilessly stoning the police and the soldiers. He was shot in the forehead between the eyes and he dropped dead. Two other Banias took up his place and began throwing stones at the man who was firing, and another soldier from the Northamptons shot them both. This had the desired effect and the mob retreated, taking away one dead body with them. The other two were removed to the G. T. Hospital by the police.

The Brigadier-General was present with the Commissioner of Police at the Police Headquarters in the near vicinity of which the disturbance took place.

The Brigadier General and the Commissioner left at 6 p.m. when they were convinced that the mob had quieted down. During the riot Inspector Sullivan and Sub-Inspector Taylor were badly injured, the latter sustaining a fracture of the collar-bone.

CONDITION IN MANDVI.

Besides the Cloth Markets, the Grain Market in Manvi, and the Sugar Market were also closed. Many of the grain merchants seem inclined to open their shops. They are waiting for the Cloth Market to open. An impression prevailed among them that a meeting had been convened and it had been resolved to keep the Market closed for a week. Enquiries removed that false impression and the merchants are now only waiting for the Cloth Market to open.

THE DOCKS.

At the Freight Market some business was done yesterday. Matters have considerably improved at the Docks. Yesterday the majority of labourers in the Docks went to work. A very limited number held back, but that had very little effect on the situation.

FRIDAY'S DISTURBANCES.

At the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of Govind Yessu, (16), and Rama Babaji (25). Govind was shot on Friday during the riots at Currey Road and Rama at Chinchpoogly under circumstances already reported. Evidence of Inspectors Solway and Finan having been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the two deceased died of bullet wounds received during the riots on Friday.

THE TILAK TRIAL.

Burma Press Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 27.

Regarding the Tilak trial, the "Rangoon Gazette" incidentally remarks in a short leader on the Bombay Riots :—"The sentence of six years' transportation passed upon Tilak for publishing seditious matter in his journal, the "Kesari," needs no defence in the eyes of loyal subjects of the Crown, and therefore no arguments concerning it will be stated here."

The "Rangoon Times" remarks as follows :—"Six years' transportation and a fine is the sentence meted out to Tilak, and although it may seem heavy, we do not deem it more than commensurate with the gravity of the charges or with a second offence. Indeed, with an Extremist of this type, we have little doubt that the authorities will later on have occasion to rue their leniency."

We learn on good authority that Tilak is still at Ahmedabad.

RIOT AT CALCUTTA.

Accused Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

Three men were arrested for rioting at the football match on Saturday and fined at the Police Court to-day Rs. 3, each as they threw themselves on the mercy of the Court. They were not ringleaders and one of them was severely hurt.

REV. JAMES COOLING.

Member of the Legal Hundred.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

A telegram has been received in Madras from the President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, now in session at York, announcing that the Rev. James Cooling has been elected a member of the Legal Hundred of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Legal Hundred being the representative governing body of the Wesleyan Church, consisting of 100 of its leading ministers. This is believed to be the first occasion on which a missionary, while still in active service in the East, has been elected by his Ministerial brethren in Great Britain. This position may well be regarded as an indication of the increase of missionary interest in India on the part of the Wesleyan Church in Great Britain.

THE "Times" correspondent at Cape Town states that there is considerable discontent owing to the taxation proposals of the Premier, Mr. J. X. Merriman, favouring the farmers at the expense of townsfolk.

THE death is announced at Worthing, towards the close of last month, of Mr. C. E. Chapman of the Bengal Civil Service, in his 75th year. Mr. Chapman, says the "Pioneer," was for several years Accountant-General in Allahabad and was well known in the old North-West Provinces as well as on the Bombay side where he also served as Accountant-General. Mr. Chapman was like his brother, Mr. R. B. Chapman, happily still alive, a Haileybury man. He leaves, we believe, three sons in the Public Service to carry on the Indian tradition of the family.

PILGRIMS GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Hajee season for this year is drawing to hand, and that Government has expressed its sympathy with, and already has agreed with several suggestions offered by, the Mahometan community, to make the way of the pilgrim more easy for the future I would like most respectfully, to draw the attention of the Government Officials, the public and the Mahometan Commisson, now forming, to the following alterations that might be insisted on for the future, and which would, without doubt, benefit all concerned, who have the welfare of those pilgrims to and from Bombay and Jeddah, at heart.

1. WORKING CARGO AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS WITH PILGRIMS ON BOARD.—It is common occurrence for these ships, on their way to Jeddah, to call at Makalla, Aden, and sometimes Berbera, for discharging cargo, all awnings are removed, hatches are opened, 'tween deck ladders are unshipped, derricks sent up, and cargo worked at all hatches, and of course the ship delayed two days. Anyone can picture the discomfort alone of a crowded ship, sweltering in any of these Ports, without awnings. Now there can be no reason why this cargo cannot be discharged by the ship on her way back to Bombay, when she is clear of her pilgrims.

2. OVERCROWING ON THE RETURN JOURNEY.—It has occurred more than once that the ship has taken on board in Jeddah her full complement of passengers as allowed by Bombay Rules, when she has been known to take another two or three hundred in excess, and land them at Kamaran and Makalla. No count is ever taken in Aden, and of course no mention is made at either Aden, or on arrival in Bombay, of the excess taken in Jeddah, or the deviation of voyage, yet these facts must have been known to the authorities in Bombay.

3. FRESH WATER SUPPLY.—Many of these old steamers carry fresh water in one of their ballast tanks. Every practical man knows the liability of an old ballast tank to burst its top, or leak salt water, from the sea by a faulty sea cock; of course in this event, recourse is at once made to the condenser; the Pilgrims Act specifies that every ship shall have an efficient donkey boiler for that purpose, as well as extra pump below for condensing alone, yet steamers in the past have been carrying pilgrims and Gulf passengers, with a condemned boiler and sometime none at all. Of course in this case recourse then must be had to main boilers, which reduces the speed of the ship and also incurs risk of salting the same; these facts are well known to the Official connected with that department.

4. NOSPARE FOOD CARRIED.—I have made the Haj now three times and on each occasion I was unable to purchase food on board, being told there was none to sell. The Act again specifies that extra food shall be carried for the purpose of selling the same to these passengers.

In conclusion, I may state that these four grievances can be so easily removed in the future, and are well worth the attention of those concerned, and who have the interest of the pilgrim at heart. I would like to add that the Pilgrims Act is almost perfect, if its conditions are only insisted on to be carried out by those officials who have power to see that the ship-owners and ship-officials abide by them, instead of as hithertofore when many of the clauses have been shirked, or ignored.

I trust I have not encroached on your space too much. I enclose my card.—Yours, &c

A HAJI WHO HAS MADE THE HAJ MORE THAN ONCE.

DEATH OF A PARSI BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

We regret to announce the death yesterday morning, in "Sunny House," Apollo Bunder, of Mr. Framji Rustomji Vicaji, a well-known member of the Bombay Bar. He was born in 1842. He was a Bachelor of Arts, and a Bachelor of Laws of the Bombay University; a Justice of the Peace; an Advocate of the High Court, since March 1873; a Barrister-at-law, being called to the Bar in June 1876; a member of the Bombay University Senate, 1873 to 1904, and again elected by the Faculty of Law under the New University Constitution, in June 1907; Professor of Law for three years in the Government Law School; and a contributor to the Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation. His literary activities were not confined to the Journal in question, but he had contributed poetical pieces in praise of the Judges in the well-known law publication of Messrs. Ratanlal and Thakore, the Bombay Law Reporter. The verses were in praise of Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England; of Mr. Justice Parsons, and Sir Michael Westrop, C. J., of Bombay; and the Judges of the Bombay High Court in 1896.

This talent of versification was developed by Mr. Vicaji early in his College life, and he gained prizes for it, as well as for his mastery of diction. His "Study" of the Civil Procedure Code, published in the same Journal, was an extended criticism on that important piece of legislation; and it was accepted, especially among legal circles, as an able criticism and exposition of the Code. Mr. Vicaji was also a contributor to the English journals, and he reviewed law-books in their columns. He was a member of the Committee of the High Court Law Library.

As to Mr. Vicaji's earlier career, it may be stated that he was, before his being admitted an Advocate, Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court in Bombay, under the Hon. Mr. Justice Tucker. After being admitted an Advocate, he went to England, and was entered a student in the Middle Temple in November 1873. He was a son of Mr. Rustomji Vicaji, a talukdar in the Deccan; his other brother being Dr. Kaikushrú, M. D., who was for many years Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, and then practising in Bombay as a private medical gentleman. While studying for the Bar, Mr. Vicaji used to read with Mr. Kekewich, Q.C., who subsequently was raised to the English Bench, but who was then a celebrated member of the English Chancery Bar.

On his coming out to Bombay, Mr. Vicaji's brilliant parts soon fell under the notice of solicitors, and "briefs" came to him very fast. His integrity and probity gained him several liquidatorships and receiverships, and he had to file in that capacity suits, or defend them. This propriety of this practice was questioned by a majority of the Bar, who, early in the eighties, passed a resolution that no Counsel should accept a liquidatorship or a receivership. Only a couple of years ago, this resolution was rescinded.

One of Mr. Vicaji's sons, Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, is a rising pleader, and the Honorary Secretary of the Esplanade Police Court Bar Library.

MR. HESELTINE, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, and Mr. V. T. Russell, Divisional Judge, Derajat, are being placed on special duty in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, in connection with the revision of the system of work in the Secretariat. Mr. L. J. W. Morgan, Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, officiates in the Finance Department, *vice* Mr. Heseltine.

SPORTING NEWS.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

Extra Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 27.

The weather was miserable and the attendance poor.

1ST RACE—THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance—3 furlongs.

Capt Hodgkinson's Kazban, 9st 6lbs .....Brown 1
Capt Eve's Young Prince, 9st 4lbs.....Mr Vanneck 2
Mr Stapleton's Little Tim, 9st 4lbs...Capt Ritchie 3

Also ran:—Faludah 9st.

Won by two lengths, same distance between second and third. Time—43 4-5 seconds.

2ND RACE—THE CONSOLATION STAKES. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt Hodgson's The Earl 10st.....Major Tudor 1
Mr. Jackson's M. P., 9st 4lbs .....Forster 2
Col Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's Glenfield, 9st.....Brown 3

Also ran: Bad News 9st 2lbs.

Won by three-quarters of a length, a neck between second and third. Time—1 minute 9 seconds.

3RD RACE—KANZA STAKES.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Capt Houston's Carmenita 9st 9lbs,.....Forster 1
Major Hayes' Cocoa 9st 3lbs .....Thomas 2
Mr. Rees' Fizzer 10st 3

Also ran: Adieu 9st 7lbs.

Won by 3 lengths, half a length between second and third. Time—1 min 26 4/5 secs.

4TH RACE.—THE DEFRIES' PURSE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Rees' Diamond 10st,.....Forsters 1
Capt Hodgkinson's Kazban,.....Brown 2
Mr Faber's Pinkie.....Major Tudor 3

Also ran: Young Prince 9st, and Playboy 9st 10lbs.

Won by a length, and a half half a length separating second and third. Time—1min. 14 1-4secs.

5TH RACE.—THE SALAMAT PURSE.—Distance—one mile.

Major Tudor's White Knight 9st 12lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Hughes' Pelldhu 10st 7lbs.....Thomas 2
Major Barlow's Idleness 9st 7lbs 3

Also ran: Light of Asia 8st 3lbs, and Goldfinder 7st 12lbs.

Won by half an length, one length separating second and third. Time—1 min 51 secs.

6TH RACE.—THE ARAB SCURRY—Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

1st Hyderabad Lancers', Dynamite 10st 7lbs.....Mr. Stubbs 1
Mr Rees' Thanin 10st 7lbs.....Major Tudor 2
Mr Stapleton's Little Tim 10st 7lbs...Capt Ritchie 3

Also ran: Emblem 10st 7lbs. and Murshid 10st 7lbs.

Won by one length, half a length between second and third. Time—37 secs.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. Y. M. C. A. C. C.

A match was played on the I. G. Ground on Saturday between the Islam Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. C. C., and resulted in a win for the former by 15 runs. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

First Innings.

Mr Eyton...	...b Tumboowala ...	... 19
Mr A K Hash	...c Ismail, b Rahman	... 0
Mr C Kelly	...b Tumboowala ...	... 7
Mr Kirkpatrick	...b Tumboowala ...	... 0
Mr C Templeton	,bTumboowala ...	... 1
Mr W R King	...st p md, b Tumboowala,	2
Mr A A Brown	...c H C Tyabji, b Rehman	9
Mr R O'Brien	...c Chikley, b Rehman ...	8
Mr A Green	...b Tumboowala ...	... 1
Mr T MacDonald	.b Tumboowala ...	... 0
Mr C Thoy	... not out ...	... 10
	Total	... 57

Rehman took 3 wickets for 33 runs.
Tumboowala took 7 ,, 24 ,,

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Mr H C Tyabji	...b Oliver... ...	... 0
Mr Ismail	...st b King ...	... 34
Mr Rehman	...c and b Ryton ...	... 11
Mr Tumboowala	...c and b Brown ...	... 10
Mr P Mohamed	...b Oliver... ...	... 8
Mr Abshah	...b Brown... ...	... 0
Mr Ahmedali	...c and b Brown ...	... 7
Mr Mohamedali	...b King	... 0
Mr Merchant	... not out ...	... 0
Mr Chikley	...b Brown... ...	... 0
Mr Peerbhoy	... did not play ...	... 0
	Extras	... 2
	Total	... 72

Oliver took 2 wickets for 28 runs.
King took 2 ,, 14 ,,
Ryton took 1 ,, 17 ,,
Brown took 4 ,, 11 ,,

THE MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Wednesday, 29th July, at 5-30 p. m. (weather permitting):—

1. Jumping Competition (a) Horses and (b) Ponies.

2. The Tantalus Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride given course to basins containing an apple in water, to dismount, hand horses to syces, place hands behind back, kneel down, and seize apple with teeth, to then ride back over same course with apple in mouth, which must not be touched by the hand throughout.

3. The Ladies' Excelsior Stakes.—Ladies to ride a given course, carrying a golf lofter to a line, where syces will be standing; there dismount and loft a golf ball over a small screen. As soon as the ball is over, lady to remount and return over course. First home to win. If the golf ball is driven into the screen, it may be replaced by the hand at the original starting line; this may be repeated as often as necessary. Each lady may arrange for a gentleman to assist her to remount.

4. V. C. Race.

5. Living Aunt Sally.—Gentleman to ride a given course wearing a fencing mask, in the top of which a clay pipe will be stuck. At a point indicated, gentlemen to dismount and take up any position in front of their nominators who will be provided with a bundle of light sticks with which they will try to break the pipe. Gentleman must not shift his stance, but may move his head and body either to avoid the sticks if he thinks they are coming too hard or to assist his lady to achieve success. As soon as pipe is knocked out gentleman to mount and return over course. First home to win.

6. Horse Scurry.

Competitors for the Scurry will please give in their names to the Honorary Secretary on arrival on the ground; no entries will be received after the third event is over.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1908.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday, 27th July, 1908.

THE SUMMER PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton, Aga S. Shah's Sugar Apple, H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mallingcota, H. H. the Jam Sahib's Metal Boy, Mr. Beaumont's Spiroa, Mr. M. Goculdass' Clear Artist, Mr. M. Goculdass' Lady Metal, Mr. M. Goculdass' Apology, Mr. R. R. S.'s Killua, Mr. R. R. S.'s. Oakton, Mr. R. R. S.'s Lachlan (by Bell of Portland, Mersey's daughter), Mr. Kelso's Hunting Horn (by Melton—Lovely Mora), Mr. Kelso's Wise Bird (by Missell—Thrusp's Solomon's Judgment), Mr. P. B. Avasia's Conscience, Thakur Sripal Singh's Mother Goose (5 years), and Mr. Jiji's Prince Lyon, closed race.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance—½ Mile.

Captain A. S. Toogood's Veto, Colonel Stisted's Modesty, Capt. Lambton's Ramah, Capt. Hodgson's Hooded Falcon, Mr. Denison's Minx, Major Pitman's Express, Mr. Morison's Raffles, Colonel Annerson's Sher, Capt. H. R. Hopwood's Gendarme, Mr. Morison's Kagal, Mr. Fred's Deenar, Mr. Scott Nimmo's Betty, and Captain Meynell's Mirdas.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali Ben Talib's Hailan, Mr. Ali Ben Talib's Grey Rose, Colonel Stisted's Sublime, Mr. Wallace's Sir Askar, Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's Shanwar, Mr. M. Goculdas' Bay Middleton, Mr. M. Goculdas' Vedas, Mr. R. R. S.'s Mint, Mr. R. R. S.'s Scimitar, Aga Mahomed Gaffer's Nonplus, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Yatim, Mr. Artin A. Essayee's Creditor, Mr. P. H. Burns' Mumbra, Mr. D. Runchordass' Engine, Mr. M. Najee Syed Rashid's Sahoon, Mr. Beg's Midlool, Mr. K. Kapadia's Darby, Mr K Kapadia's Gafal, Mr J M Mistry's Caravan, and Mr Adil's Sunrender.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. A S Oomer's Rajput, Mr. Wallace's Sir Askar, Mr Wallace's Mountain King, Mr Denison's Minx, Mr M Goculdas' and J C Galsaun's Sir Jamal, Mr M Goculdas' Prince Chestnut, Messrs M Goculdas and A M Ameer's Saraband, H H the Chief of Manavadas's Calcutta, Mr. D Runchordass' Engine, Mr D Runchordass' Muzeade, Mr Mujeeh Jurji's Silver Stream, Mr. A J De Souza's Sabah, Mr J M Mistry's Caravan, Mr J M Mistry's Jalmood, Mr. H K Kapadia's Gafal, Mr Scot's Mimmos Betty, and Mr. Adil's Plassy.

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Voucher, Mr A S Oomer's Mutlag, Mr Ali Ben Talib's Afreed, Mr Ali Ben Talib's Special, Mr. Wallace's Mountain King, Mr Wallace's Sir Askar, Mr. Pill's Bullo, Mr Newton's Sanjakdhar, Mr Newton's Fallah, Mr. C S Anderson's Hobyan, Mr G K S's Brussels, Mr Yussuff Abdoola's Gwalior, Mr Abdoola Mistry and Syed Aga Mir's Nasaralla, Mr Syed Aga Mir's Aden, Mr M Goculdass' Prince Chestnut, Mrs M Goculdas and A M Ameer's Saraband, Mrs A M Ameer and Newton's Viceroy, Mr A M Ameer's Turkish Flag, Mr R R S's Disguise, Mr Syed's Hasbon, Mr Kadoo Ben Saleh's Hiahan, Mr A Wessa's Fairfield, Mr P H Burn's Dhansa, Mr Pett's Fantom, Mr. Pett's Fex, Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's Virtuous Bay, Mr Newton's Print Craft, Mr Newton's Serur, Mr Hajee Ally Khaderi's Silkration, Mr. Essa Molla Sulleman's Talib, Mr. Zaid Ben Mahomed's Hasty Jack, Mr. Mohsen Abdool Aziz's Murzook, Mr. Hoosain Ben Zaher's Narsin, Mr. Abdoola Mana's Famim, Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Arcadia, Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Holker, and Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Malik Jaman.

If necessary after declaration of forfeit at noon on Thursday, 30th July, entries will be divided and two races given.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. A. Oomer's Bin Savod, M. A. S. Oomer's Mutag, Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Melbourne, Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Akrabad, Mr. Newton's Hadie, Mr. G. K.'s Mornein, Messrs Abdoola Mistry and Syed Aga Mir's Shah Nussi Pasha, Mr. H. Goculdas' Arabian Flag, Mr. M. Goculdas' Clincher, Mr. M. Goculdas' Respectable, Mr. A. M. Ameer's The Barf, Mr. A. M. Ameer's Poseidon, Mr. R. R. S.'s Devon, Mr. James' Nooman, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sialpote, Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Farick, Mr. Kasim Jurje's Desert King, Mr. Newton's Cofan, Mr. Zaid Ben Mahomed's Wellington, Mr. Hajee Sulleman's Jarham, Mr. Abdoola Mana's Drab Sheik, Mr. Beg's Dhamas, Mr. Beg's Madras, Mr. Fred's Court Martial, Mr. Hoosain Obayed's Dhafer, Mr. A. M. Bushari's Wadi, Mr. Pill's Fritz, Mr. Adil's Colaba.

THE NEW STAND PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Chere Amie (late Miss Aurora, by Ornatus—Miss Charibert), Colonel Biaver's Highland Fling (by Multiform—Marion), Mr. G. K's Wolferton (by Wolfscrag—Neeni), Mr. M. Gokuldas's Lady Metal, Mr. R. R. S's b or b aus h Lachlan, Mr. R. R. S's Harmonium (by Harmonist), Mr. Morison's Lady Lommond, Mr. R. B. Tirvadeker's b aus b m Aruna, Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sir Galahad, Captain Houston and Major Hennessy's ch a m Quba, Mr. P. B. Avasia's Conscience, Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dormant, Mr. Jije's Prince Lyon, Mr. Jiji's Master Theo (by Veracity—Theobroma), and Mr. Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold (by Bend O. R. H. Dame Masham).

THE AMIR'S CORONATION.

In honour of the 7th anniversary of the coronation of the Amir of Afghanistan, Colonel Ghulam Rasool Khan, the Amir's Agent in Bombay, gave an entertainment last evening to the Foreign Consuls and the leading European and Mahomedan citizens of Bombay, at his new residence in Walkeshwar Road. Among those present were the Russian Consul-General, the Turkish, Italian, Japanese, Persian and other Consuls, Khan Sahib Kazi M. Murghay, Khan Bahadur Kadwani, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Syed Moinuddin, Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. M. H. Makba, and other leading members of all sections of the Mahomedan community. The guests assembled in the spacious drawing-room of the new residence of the Colonel and then retired to the dining-room for the ceremony of the evening. When all had taken their seats Moulvi Rafuiddin Ahmed, on behalf of Colonel Ghulam Rasool Khan, proposed the toast of the King-Emperor, which was loyally honoured. Baron Heyking, the Russian Consul-General, the doyen of the Consular body, proposed the toast of the H. M. the Amir Habibulla Khan of the God-given Kingdom of Afghanistan. The toast was enthusiastically honoured. Mr. H. Stanley Reed proposed "Permanence to the Anglo-Afghan Alliance." Moulvie Rafiudin Ahmed, in the absence of H. H. the Aga Khan, responded to the toast and thanked all those present on behalf of the host for the trouble they had taken in joining the assembly.

On Sunday night a banquet was given to the subjects of the Amir in Bombay and many leading Moslems of the place, by Colonel Ghulam Rasool Khan, at which about three thousand people were present. A commemoration 'moulood' ceremony followed the banquet, for the benefit of the soul of the late Amir Abdul Rehman Khan.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF HUMAN INEQUALITIES.

Will it Place Civilisation in Danger?

A VERY remarkable and thought-provoking article, entitled "Civilisation in Danger" appears in the July issue of the always-interesting "Hibbert Journal." It is by M. Rene-L. Gerard, an "avocat a la Cour d'Appel, Liege." If Liege has many more philosophers of the same kind she is fortunate.

His object is to point out what he calls "the gradual disappearance of human inequalities," and the possible consequences. These consequences are indicated in the title of his article, "Civilisation in Danger," or, as he puts it elsewhere, "There is reason to fear that the process of social levelling may have for its result a state of universal mediocrity; and this would mean the ruin of our civilisation."

CHANGES IN SOCIAL UNIFORMITY.

M. Gerard first points out how striking have been the changes in Social Uniformity. "Hardly fifty years ago civilised humanity," he says, "was composed of a certain number of groups that were easily recognised and possessed strongly-marked characteristics. Within the limits of every community the various social classes, sharply differentiated from one another and clearly subordinated in their ranks, mingled but little, and were kept apart by their mode of life, education, and even dress."

WHO'S WHO?

To-day, however, "a stranger arriving in Europe for the first time would surely be unable to distinguish among the crowds which throng our streets on Sunday masters from servants, rulers from ruled. . . . All classes of society are clothed indiscriminately in garments of one type, and even in the remoter country districts, where until recently the costumes of the past still survived, the uniform dress of the modern man has reduced originality and diversity to the rank of a souvenir."

"In another direction the low price of manufactures makes it possible to introduce even into poor homes almost all the articles of furniture formerly reserved for the houses of the priviledged classes." So with amusements. "Man has become impersonal. The man whom we are going to meet round the next turning is no longer soldier, magistrate, artisan but quite simply the man of to-day."

INTELLECTUAL UNIFORMITY.

So in the Intellectual Sphere. "Go back a century and a half, and you find that instruction was reserved for a select few. The possession of knowledge is no longer a mark of superiority. Henceforth it is the possession, if not of all, at least of most. Education, having ceased to be a mark of superiority, has ceased also to be a weapon in the daily struggle for existence. The state of not being ignorant, or even that of possessing a moderate endowment of general knowledge, is a minor advantage in the gaining of a livelihood. It avails no longer to be acquainted with many things; it is more advantageous to know only one, but to know it thoroughly, and to concentrate upon it. In other words, specialisation is necessary.

"Specialisation arises on the one hand from the new extension of human knowledge and on the other from the needs of the economic struggle. Not only are our brains hopelessly incapable of absorbing the accumulated gains of science, but the necessity of remunerative work prevents even those who desire to do so from paying attention to that which lies outside the particular business by which they live. Specialisation, therefore, will increase in exact proportion to the further growth of human knowledge."

"As instruction spreads culture diminishes. . . . The cultivated man is disappearing. In proportion as the individual develops along the path he has chosen as the means to his end the level of general knowledge descends through sheer want of opportunity. Henceforth culture is like a luxury.

INSTRUCTION AND CULTURE.

"Even the graduates of universities outside their own subject are often deficient in intellectual curiosity and the power of comprehension. And for this reason they, like their servants and the neighbouring shopkeepers, are slaves to their daily paper."

So M. Gerard concludes that, "alongside of the levelling process in things material, our age is producing an intellectual uniformity by substituting an instruction freely distributed among all in place of the culture reserved for a minority."

LOW MORAL UNIFORMITY.

The most serious contention the writer makes is his third—that there is a moral uniformity, and that a low one. The others, perhaps, are not serious by themselves, but accompanied by a low morality the situation is greatly altered.

"It is good indeed to love life and the whole of life. . . . For the crowd the idea of happiness never extends beyond a limited circle of immediate and tangible satisfactions which can be bought with money. . . . Success under its most brutal form which is monetary success, has almost become the exclusive object of universal endeavour. . . . It is the first time in history that utilitarianism has transformed itself into a dogma and become dominant everywhere. Utilitarian interests rule even the politics of nations.

RAMPANT UTILITARIANISM.

"Utilitarian interests are on the eve of causing all that lies beyond them to be forgotten. In the Collective life the principal elements which comprise the greatness of a people, which uphold the level of its civilisation, and confer value on its intellectual and artistic work are being neglected. In the individual life nobody troubles to ask himself whether, in a civilization turned exclusively in the direction of wealth, there remains any longer a place for art or beauty, or even for happiness. Men deliberately forget that the gratification of material wants does not achieve the happiness of a being who is really civilised, and that the Greeks, who held the first place among the peoples for intelligence and for art, were probably also the happiest of them all."

AN ABDICATING ARISTOCRACY.

M. Gerard declares that while "the leveling of society is especially evident in the slow ascent of the masses to better conditions in moral and intellectual respects; on the contrary, it is being realised by the lowering of the elite to a uniform level with all the rest."

"To offer resistance to the general tendency would be, indeed, the task of an aristocracy, since disinterested thought is a luxury, and because, further, the leisure and freedom of mind which material independence confers are almost indispensable for its cultivation. Under the influence of this levelling process the so-called governing classes have ceased to be higher classes. They seem to have renounced the speech which becomes an elite in order that they may follow the example of the crowd. Since the crowd has become the dominant social power, the attitude of these classes towards it may be summed up in two words—Abdication and Toadyism.

"If the social uniformity towards which we are advancing with even swifter steps should one day be fully attained, it will owe its realization to the suicide of the old aristocracies. The highest class to-day is a mere plutocracy."

DISAPPEARANCE OF SOCIAL SUPERIORITY.

The consequence of all this, says M. Gerard, is "the possible disappearance, after a relatively short interval, of every kind of social superiority. Indeed, a governing class never abases itself with impunity: an aristocracy whose sole superiority to the masses which it professes to lead is that of money is doomed."

In discussing "means of defence" against a hurtful uniformity, M. Gerard insists that "it is essential to preserve an aristocracy. But in order to survive the aristocracy of the future must support its claims on superiority of talent and of character rather than on the privilege of birth or on money. It must deliberately endeavour to be, before all else, an aristocracy of the intellect."

"The aristocracy of the intellect exists already, but it lacks cohesion and is unconscious of the necessity of fighting to avoid being submerged by the democratic flood. It fails to see that the prerogatives of talent and merit, being left undefended, are slowly approaching the verge of extinction. It is not too late to establish a strong combination of forces in opposition to universal mediocrity. In this endeavour the help of writers and artists would be essential, but upon one condition—they must be men of culture rather than specialists. . . The aristocracy of the future, if it would survive, must be an aristocracy of feeling and of manners as much as, and more than, an aristocracy of intellect. . . .

THE ARISTOCRACY OF THE FUTURE.

"The aristocracy of the intellect, artists, women—such are the forces which may combine for the defence of the menaced culture of mankind. The time has not yet come to despair of the future of civilisation. Art and beauty, which constitute its essence, have still to many lovers to be regarded as the objects of a fatal threat. None the less, we need to be on our guard, for the perils here indicated are very real, and they increase from day to day."

Public Opinion would be delighted to act as the journal of such an aristocracy as M. Gerard foreshadows.

WHY THOMAS FULLER SHOULD BE READ.

"It is probably too much to expect that any considerable number of people will allow themselves to be persuaded to take up and read 'The History of the Worthies of England,' 'The Cause and Cure of Wounded Conscience,' or 'Good Thoughts in Bad Times,'" says the New York "Times." "Yet, nevertheless, June, 1908, ought not to be permitted to run its course without commemoration of the life and work of an English writer scarcely known at all to-day, but incredibly dear to the few whose fortune it has been to make his acquaintance.

A WISE AND QUAINT MAN.

"Thomas Fuller, certainly one of the greatest and truest wits that ever lived, and one of the quaintest and wisest men that ever wrote, was born 390 years ago. Before he had completed the fifty-two years of his life he had produced a body of writing prodigious in volume, amazing in scope, and unparalleled in originality of spirit. If much of his work was of a humour to desultory for modern reading, a surprising amount of it is as virile to-day as when it was written. Quaintness was in the early seventeenth century what euphuism was in the sixteenth. Its practice was a little too elaborate for present day taste. Yet there is in the sustained drollery of Fuller so much piquancy, united with so great a depth and warmth of feeling—for, as F. D. Maurice said of him, Fuller, while one of the liveliest, was, in the inmost heart of him, one of the most serious writers one can meet with—that to-day he still endears himself wonderfully to those who indulge the occasional luxury of leisurely reading.

COLERIDGE AND FULLER.

"Coleridge said of him that he was not certain whether, next to Shakespeare, Fuller, beyond all other writers, did not excite in him the sense and emotion of the marvellous—the degree in which his various faculties and combination of faculties were displayed so far surpassed what one would have thought possible in a single mind. Coleridge said of him that he was incomparably the most sensible great man of his age—and it was the age of Milton, Beaumont, Sir Thomas Browne, and Bunyan, Congreve, Dryden, and Locke. 'You will hardly find a page,' said Coleridge (and Fuller wrote some thirty works, 'The Worthies of England' alone extending to over 1000 folio pages), 'in which some one sentence out of every three does not deserved to be quoted.'

FULLER'S SPIRIT IMPERISHABLE.

"It is not, however, his quotability that has preserved Fuller's work; one seldom hears a resonant sentence which he must attribute to the Cavalier parson. Nor has it served to win him the honour of appearing in complete edition—for none exists. Edition after edition of some of his books was issued during his lifetime, and he said with truth, 'No stationer ever lost by me.' The spirit of Fuller is, however, imperishable. It is a spirit of irresistible good humour, of unruffled determination to see bright sides and to extract from the passing incidents of life all the liveliness and innocent laughter that is in them. Fuller was one of the most gifted story-tellers the world has ever known. He was a man of extraordinarily wide reading and of much experience of life. His contemporaries refer to him as a walking library, while his feats of memory were notorious. He could, it was said, after hearing 500 strange names, repeat them. After walking from Ludgate to Charing Cross, he could name backward and forward all the signs along the way. However when he was under examination for a benefice, being asked to give an illustration of his powers of memory, he replied that the best proof would be his never-failing memory of their goodness if the examiners would bestow the appointment.

PEPYS TALKS WITH FULLER.

"Samuel Pepys talked with him of his forthcoming book, "The History of All the families in England," and confessed that Fuller told him more of his own family than he himself knew. He was an indefatigable collector of anecdotes; he would listen for hours to garrulous old people of the countryside. From this treasury of memory he was for ever drawing anecdotes, quotations, instances, and illustrations, weaving them in with his own original and delightful sentiments, the result being a style of writing unlike anything else in English literature, and in its field of exquisite charm. Modern speech-makers and writers who aspire to fame as story-tellers could do no better than study the consummate narrative art of Thomas Fuller."

A RESOLUTION just issued by the United Provinces Government states that the Registration Department has undergone "steady though quiet progress" during the past year. The Inspector-General has lately submitted to the local Government proposals for the reorganisation of the Department, aiming at the discontinuance of the system of remuneration by a percentage of fees and the substitution for it "of a scale of fixed pay sufficient to attract persons of good position and integrity" to the appointment of sub-registrar. The scheme, it is hoped, will be introduced in the next financial year.

THE LETTERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Some Extracts of Indian Interest.

The recent publication in three bulky volumes, by command of His Majesty the King, of the correspondence of Queen Victoria between the year of her accession and that which saw the death of the Prince Consort (1837-1861) has come as something of a revelation to many loyal and devoted subjects who have hitherto been firmly convinced, in its applicability to English monarchy, of the truth of the constitutional adage that the Sovereign reigns but does not govern. Truth to tell, there is no Department of State in which the late Queen did not exert her influence.

There were few questions of importance on which the Queen, interested as she was in every matter of policy, did not write her opinions, and for the most part write them most decidedly. In the welfare of the Indian people, it is well known, she took a deep and abiding interest. And there are, accordingly, scattered through these volumes a number of letters written either by the Queen herself or addressed to her by others, which in a very marked degree testify to the sense of responsibility which was ever present with her as regarded India.

One of the earliest of these letters relates to the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the Governor-Generalship.

THE QUEEN TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Buckingham palace, April 23, 1844. The Queen has heard with the greatest regret from Sir R. Peel that the Court of Directors after all mean to recall Lord Ellenborough. She cannot but consider this very unwise at this critical moment and a very ungrateful return for the eminent services Lord Ellenborough has rendered to the Company in India. They ought not to forget so soon in what state Lord Ellenborough found affairs in 1842. The Queen would not be sorry if these gentlemen knew that this is her opinion.

Eleven years later on the appointment of Canning to succeed Dalhousie, the Queen was not less emphatic in her protest against the manner in which as she conceived it, the nomination of that nobleman had been conducted. In the two following letters addressed to Mr. Vernon Smith, the President of the Board of Control, she lays down clearly the right of the Sovereign to be consulted in the matter of appointments:—

THE QUEEN TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Buckingham Palace, June 19, 1855. The Queen has received Mr. Vernon Smith's letters on the subject of Lord Dalhousie's resignation and the appointment of a successor. She was somewhat astonished that the name of a successor to that most important appointment should for the first time be brought before her after all official steps for carrying it out had been completed. If the selection should not now receive the Queen's approval, it is evident that great awkwardness must arise.

Mr. Vernon Smith, in reply, referred to the statutory power then existing of the Directors of the East India Company to nominate a Governor-General subject to the approbation of the Crown; when the following rejoinder was sent:—

THE QUEEN TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The Buckingham Palace. June 20, 1855. The Queen received Mr. V. Smith's letter yesterday evening after her return from Chatham. She readily acquits him of any intentional want of respect towards her or of any neglect in going through the prescribed forms with regard to the appointment in question, neither of which she meant to insinuate by her letter. But she does not look upon the question, as one of form. She takes a deep and natural interest in the welfare of her Indian Empire and must consider the selection of the fittest person for the post of Governor-General as of paramount importance. She has frequently discussed this point with Lord Palmerston, but the name of Lord Canning never occurred amongst candidates alluded to. The Queen is even now quite ignorant as to the reasons and motives which led to his selection in preference to those other names, and Mr. V. Smith will see at once that were the Queen inclined to object to it, she could not now do so without inflicting a deep personal injury on a public man for whose personal qualities and talents the Queen has a high regard.

Next in order may be quoted with advantage the text of the remarkable, if not altogether inspired, communication which was addressed to the Queen by the retiring Governor-General on the arrival in India of Lord Canning, barely a twelvemonth before the outbreak of the Mutiny.

LORD DALHOUSIE TO THE QUEEN.

Government House, Calcutta, February 29, 1858. Lord Dalhousie presents his most humble duty to your Majesty. The guns are announcing from the ramparts of Fort William that Lord Canning has arrived. In an hour's time he will have assumed the Government of India. Lord Dalhousie will transfer it to him in a state of perfect tranquility. There is peace within and without. And although no prudent man will ever venture to predict the certainty of continued peace in India, yet Lord Dalhousie is able to declare within reservation that he knows of no quarter in which it is probable that trouble will arise. Another letter relates to the famous Proclamation of 1858. Nothing could illustrate more clearly the extent to which India is indebted to the Queen herself for the actual wording and sentiment of that historic document.

THE QUEEN TO LORD DERBY.

Babelsberg, August 15, 1858. The Queen has asked Lord Malmesbury to explain in detail to Lord Derby her objections to the draft Proclamation for India. The Queen would be glad if Lord Derby would write it himself in his excellent language, bearing in mind that it is a female sovereign who speaks to more than one hundred millions of Eastern people on assuming the direct government over them after a bloody civil war, giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem, and explaining the principles of her Government. Such a document should breathe feelings of generosity, benevolence, and religious feeling, pointing out the privileges which the Indians will receive in being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown, and the prosperity following in the train of civilisation.

Few things again are more characteristic of the Queen's unflagging earnestness in public matters than those which stand revealed in some of the closing letters in these volumes. One of the very last of these was dictated by the Queen to General Grey at the moment when it might well have been thought that her attention would have been fixed upon other than administrative details. In the next room to that in which she sat the Prince Consort lay upon his deathbed. Yet her devotion to duty rose, as always, superior to mere domestic tribulation.

GENERAL GREY TO SIR CHARLES WOOD.

Windsor Castle, December 13

MACAULAY'S GREAT MISTAKE.

How it Works out To-day.

Sir Henery Craik. K.C.B., the late distinguished head of the Scottish Education Department, and now M.P., has just published his "Impressions of India," gathered on a tour through India in the winter of 1907-8. (Macmillan. 3s. net.)

The book is full of charm, of keen vision, and of interest. If all our Blue-books were as interesting as this book there would be a chance of selling them, and of M.P.'s reading them.

Another time we hope to quote passages justifying this statement. To-day we wish to call attention to Sir Henry's remarkable criticism of Macaulay's educational policy in India. It is worthy of most careful consideration.

IT WOULD HAVE BEEN,—

"A wise observer, of long experience, said to me the other day," writes Sir Henry, "It would have been a happy thing for India had Macaulay never lived." Such a heresy will make the orthodox Whig aghast with horror. I would not venture to propound it, but I cannot help recognising that it has some justification. It is with Macaulay's name that the foundations of our educational system in India are associated. It took its rise at a time when educational ideals found their hopes of realisation in examination and the competitive system, and when no inconvenient doubts existed as to the infallibility of Western methods

MEANING OF EDUCATION.

"We have learned much since then; and above all we have learned to distrust some of the most cherished axioms, and to see that we must follow nature, and not fetter her: that we must adapt ourselves to the material with which we have to deal. We have found that education means something more than imparting information or developing a few intellectual aptitudes, and that, if it is to be effective, its chief work must be to build up character.

"But the great work of education in India was taken in hand just when doubts were ignored; when the crude theories which gave us London University of the early Victorian days were in full vogue; and when a South Kensington with its annual crop of so-called qualified teachers as its crowning result, was looked upon as the main hope of national development. That time has not long passed away, but we have safely left it behind us at home. It dominated our scheme for India, and there its bondage is still strong.

OUR MISTAKE.

"What did we set ourselves to do! We felt no doubt as to the ultimate dominance of Western ideas and of Western thought. Some of the older Western ideals were abandoned, and a brand-new system, which seemed to be the very acme of perfection, was planted upon India. Modern philosophy was to be carted over in all its freshest developments, and Macaulay, for one, felt confident that before its brilliant light all Eastern thought would grow pale and vanish out of existence.

"What was called political science was to be imparted to a race whose centuries of history made them regard all its maxims as elaborate and unsubstantial fancies. The ingenuity and the imitativeness of the Oriental mind made it easy for these maxims to be turned to deft uses, while, as a real or practical system, it played only on the surface of their minds. The teaching of English literature was a favourite subject with the educational reformers of the day; so it was dumped upon India with complacent self-confidence. Above all, the English language was conceived to be the great instrument of civilisation; so it was made a universal and compulsory subject in all schemes of higher education.

WHAT WAS FORGOTTEN.

"It was forgotten that the strain and struggle of Western life was imparting to us at home a practical education independent of all our schools and colleges, and that for India the first business of education was to develop that practical side which lay buried beneath a vast load of Oriental tradition and prejudice. Our grandfathers thought that all religious difficulties could be safely solved by the principles of Whig latitudinarianism. So ancient faiths were tolerated in India, but with the toleration of indifference. A common standard was to be maintained by a vast system of examinations and prescribed curricula, whose yoke is a heavy burden in India to this day, and which develop all that is worst in the Oriental mind.

A HOPELESSLY WRONG PLAN.

"On most Indian questions I form an opinion with diffidence and express it with hesitation. On the main aspects of the educational question I confess that I feel less hesitation. I have seen much earnest and energetic work, and I am conscious that there is much more that I have seen. But in thinking that in its main lines it is hopelessly wrong I am only repeating the opinion expressed to me universally by all the wisest Anglo-Indians and natives whom I have the seen, and impressed on me by my own experience.

"I can only describe that impression by saying that there is a sort of mildew lying over the work. System, routine, and formality rest like shackles over the whole thing.

ABOUT TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I am quite aware that there is a good deal of sound technical education being attempted in India and I am glad to know that some of the ablest of our Indian administrators feel the necessity of more being done in this way," adds Sir Henry. "But in many cases I am obliged to confess that such technical education as I saw was a miserable mockery, and those who showed it could only say that they had hopeless hindrances—the weight of which I fully admit—to contend against. The system of caste, the habits of the people, their inertness in manual labour, their fixed idea that clerical work has a dignity of its own—all these will take long before they are overcome

USELESS BAD IMITATIONS.

"But meanwhile we might surely endeavour to link the intellectual training which we give more closely to their life and their traditions, and to abandon the senseless attempt to turn an Oriental into a bad imitation of a Western mind. Why should we teach them that education is impossible without acquiring the English language? What can that impress upon them, except that education is useful only to enable them to undertake those administrative duties which are their absorbing ambition, and in the exercise of which they rarely command the confidence of their own race?

"Here in Bengal, under the Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis, the great zemindars have large estates and vast influence. The management of these estates and the supervision of their tenants or ryots might give them employment of the best kind and a sphere of enormous usefulness. If education is to do anything for them, it must be by making them cultivated gentlemen, of enlarged views, but not necessarily views out of harmony with their own traditions. As it is, they leave our colleges with only one aim, to become Government officials, and with acquisitions of knowledge that drive them farther from their own people, instead of bringing them into closer touch with, and rendering them more fit for, the work which can be discharged by none except themselves.

"I am quite aware," concludes Sir Henry, "of the immense difficulties of recasting the educational system. But that it requires recasting is the opinion not of a man here and there, but of everyone who is capable of judging."

A CODE OF ETHICS FOR LAWYERS.

Thirty-two American Commandments.

"Last year the American Bar Association directed a special committee to prepare a draft of the canons of professional ethics for the use of American lawyers. The committee has submitted a draft of thirty-two clauses which will doubtless be accepted by the Bar Association in August," says the "Independent." Here are only a few of the points:

"1. DUTIES OF LAWYERS TO COURTS AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

"The law enjoins respect for courts and for judicial officers for the sake of the office, and not for the sake of the individual who for the time being administers its functions. A bad opinion of the incumbent, however well founded, cannot justify withholding from him the deference due the office while he is administering it. The proprieties of the judicial station limit the ability of judges to defend themselves and in the dicharged of their duties courts and judicial officers always should receive the support and countenance of the Bar against unjust criticism and popular clamour.

"2. THE SELECTION OF JUDGES.

"It is the duty of the Bar to endeavour to prevent political considerations from outweighing judicial fitness in the selection of judges. It should protest earnestly and actively against the appointment or election of those who are unsuitable for the Bench; and it should strive to have elevated thereto only those willing to forgo other employments, whether of a business, political, or other character, which may embarrass their free and fair consideration of questions before them for decision. The aspiration of lawyers for judicial position should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honour to the office and not by a desire for the distinction the position may bring to themselves.

"3. ATTEMPTS TO EXERT PERSONAL INFLUENCE ON THE COURT.

"Marked attention and unusual hospitality on the part of a lawyer to a judge, uncalled for by the personal relations of the parties, subject both the judge and the lawyer to misconstructions of motive and should be avoided. A lawyer should not communicate or argue privately with the judge as to the merits of a pending cause, and he deserves rebuke and denunciation for any device or attempt to gain from a judge special personal consideration or favour. A self-respecting independense in the discharge of professional duty, without denial or diminution of the courtesy and respect due the judge's station, is the only proper foundation for cordial personal and official relations between Bench and Bar.

"12. FIXING THE AMOUNT OF THE FEE.

In fixing fees, lawyers should avoid charges which overestimate their advice and services, as well as those which undervalue them. A client's ability to pay cannot justify a charge in excess of the value of the service, though his poverty may require a less charge, or even none at all. The reasonable request of brother lawyers, and of their widows and orphans without ample means, should receive special and kindly consideration.

"In determining the amount of the fee, the following elements should be considered: (1) The time and labour required the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill requisite properly to conduct the cause; (2) whether the acceptance of employment in the particular case will preclude the lawyers appearance for others in cases likely to arise out of the transaction and in which there is a reasonable expectation that otherwise he would be employed or will involve the loss of other business while employed in the particular case or antagonisms with other clients: (3) the customary charges of the Bar for similar services; (4) the amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the client from the services; (5) the contingency or the certainty of the compensation; and (6) the character of the employment, whether casual or for an established and constant client. No one of these considerations in itself is controlling. They are mere guides in the ascertaining the real value of the service.

"In fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the profession is a branch of the administration of justice and not a mere money getting trade.

"22 CANDOUR AND FAIRNESS.

"The conduct of the lawyer before the Court and with other lawyers should be characterised by candour and fairness.

"It is not candid or fair for the lawyer in opening his case to mislead his opponent by concealing or withholding positions upon which he then intends finally to rely; or in argument to assert as a fact that which has not been proved; or knowingly to misquote the contents of a paper, the testimony of a witness, the language or the argument of opposing counsel, or the language of a decision or a textbook; or, with knowledge of its invalidity, to cite as authority a decision that has been overruled, or a statute that has been repealed.

"It is unprofessional and dishonourable to deal other than candidly with the facts in taking the statements of witnesses in drawing affidavits and other documents, and in the presentation of causes.

"A lawyer should not offer evidence which he knows the Court should reject in order to get the same before the jury by argument or [illegible] its admissibility, nor should he address to the [illegible] arguments upon any point not properly call[illegible] for any determination by him. Neither should he introduce into an argument, suitably addressed to the Court, remarks or statements intended to influence the jury or bystanders.

"These and all kindred practices, [illegible] appropriately termed pettifoggery are unprofessional [illegible] unworthy of an officer of the law charged, as is [illegible] lawyer, with the duty of aiding in the administration of justice.

"23. ATTITUDE TOWARD JU[illegible]Y.

"All attempts to curry favour with [illegible]ries by fawning, flattery, or pretended solicitude for their personal comfort are unprofessional. [illegible]gestions of counsel, looking to the comfort or convenience of jurors and propositions to dispense with [illegible] argument, should be made to the Court out of the jury's hearing. A lawyer must never converse privately with jurors about the case; and both before and during the trial he should avoid communicating with them, even as to matters foreign to the case."

MOANING OF THE BAR.

"In the congenial columns of the "Observer" a barrister of Protectionist views propounds a decidedly original argument in favour of Tariff Reform. 'Owing to Free Trade,' he says we are having such bad times that there is no money available for [illegible] which is a luxury. Of criminal work there is apparently no scarcity, for, according to this sapient critic, thefts and desperate acts committed through want of employment are on the increase. Thus, in addition to the other prolific mischief which it breeds, Free Trade increases crime and diminishes litigation. We congratulate the "Observer's" correspondent on this brilliant addition to the armoury of Protectionist arguments," says the "Chronicle." "He tells us that 'during the last twenty years causes have been falling off.' Now in this same twenty years our national wealth has increased by leaps and bounds, and the ratio of crime to population has steadily fallen. But of what avail are these things if, as the "Observer" correspondent wails, 'people will not go to law'. A Protective tariff must be adopted in order to constrain them to litigation, and so allay the moaning of the Bar!"

BY THE WAY.

A PLACE OF REFUGE.

In an age of enterprise, and perhaps of irreligion, clergymen have recourse sometimes to strange lures for wiling their flock within the fold. Even the trombone and the big drum are made to play their part. A saner if equally mundane argument is adduced by the vicar of Atherington, Devon, who points out in his parish magazine that the coolest place in the parish is his church, and that this fact might well be borne in mind on Sunday afternoons. The suggestion is eminently practical. Those who live in stuffy cottages, or, for the matter of that, in equally airless tenements of the town, are in need of some place of refuge from the scorching heat of recent days, and are too prone to forget, without some such gentle reminder, that the public-house is not the only roof to which they can fly. And opportunities for proving the value of the vicar's hint may be provided, it would seem, for some little time to come. For, as if we had not had one already, we are now promised the coming of a genuine heat wave from America. Let it come; we shall welcome it. We sigh often and often for extremes in weather, for the hot summers and the cold winters of other climes; and, if our fathers and ourselves are to be believed, of our own country in earlier days. Now we can see whether we really like tropical heat and tropical thunderstorms. If we like the experience we shall at least have lived once, and if we do not we may, perhaps, once for all make up our minds to a degree of contentment with the temperate if tiresome weather which is our ordinary fare.

THE HERETIK'S CONFESSION.

Now that his day is drawing to an end, so far as 1908 is concerned, would it be deemed an outrage to hint that the strawberry is a greatly over-rated fruit? Very pleasant and luscious without a doubt. Excellent with cream and sugar, and good without he is an agreeable companion of our greed. To be truly enjoyed he should be picked warm from his bed an eaten there and then, one hand holding up the net from the bed with two fingers and a cream jug with their fellows and the thumb; or else eaten in the form of those "strawberry messes" of which the secret reposes in the "sock shops" of Eton College. At his best, however, does he equal the raspberry? Does he appreach the more modest orange? By no means. Yet he flaunts it in all the finery of pomp and circumstance, and has impressed himself upon a sycophantic world. Not because he is costly, and is therefore supposed admirable. For the strawberry is relatively cheap. Rather, perhaps, because he is beautiful in appearance—like the spotted trout which tastes so excellent because he also is of a rare beauty.

AERE PERENNIUS.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald is so much exercised in his mind because his amiable intention of presenting to Rochester a bronze statue of Charles Dickens has been frustrated that he writes a long letter to the "Times." We have read this letter with much interest, and with that high respect for Mr. Fitzgerald's intentions which he has so often earned. But why there should be this clamour to give Dickens a statute is more than we can conceive. Clearly he did not wish for such a thing. In the terms of his will—armed with which his son has intervened to prevent this monument—he paraphrases exactly the words of Horace and "conjures" his friends to set up no memorial other than his books. Then why plague his spirit with inept honours which he did not desire? When we have a man who was big enough and sane enough to know that no monument is worth a rap, but that one "aere per ennius," which genius can build, let us rest and be thankful for our opportunity of depriving the overcrowded world of another indifferent effigy.

OMNIPOTENCE!

It appears that until now the half has not been told us of the noble sensations and thoughts which befall a man in an airship. The late Mr. Henley rushed into poetry to describe his experience on a motor-car. Mr. Emil Sandt submerges himself in something which is not poetry yet more poetical than prose—which nevertheless seems all too inadequate—to convey to the readers of the "Mail" his impressions of the famous Zeppelin journey. We quote one sample:—"Here unfolds itself for the first time the full panorama of the world around, below and above us. For a fleeting moment I try vainly to combat the temptation of omnipotence; for a second I am overcome with the intoxicating consciousness of sovereignty in the supreme degree—of mastership over height and space—mastership over depth and time. There is nothing which can veil the sight of the stars from our gaze—nothing that can longer command us to crawl and stick upon the miserable crust of earth." Evidently man will now be able to follow Emerson's advice and "hitch his wagon to a star" without the least difficulty. It is to be hoped, however, that he will find himself better able than Mr. Sandt to combat the temptation of omnipotence.

ROYAL EXPERIMENTS.

Talking of airships and kindred craft, one must not forget their increasing popularity with the great of this earth. The King and Queen of Wurtemberg on Friday accompanied Count Zeppelin in a trip round Lake Constance. At about the same time Queen Alexandra made her first excursion on the scenic railway at the Franco-British Exhibition. Her Majesty is said to have shown none of that anxiety which in these whirling cicnmstances besets most humbler travellers. Without trepidation she enjoyed the experience, and expressed a hope that it would not be the last of the kind. As "members of the public" made the journey on the same craft as the Queen, nothing was wanting to render the occasion worthy of special remark. Her Majesty's courage is as admirable as her continued personal interest in, and enjoyment of the Exhibition.

HONOUR AND ARMS.

Duelling does not trouble us in England, but we have a concern for our brethren abroad in this matter. It is therefore with considerable pleasure that we read of a sensible regulation regarding the pastime. A messsge from Vienna states that Imperial sanction has been given to a decree prohibiting duelling in the Austrian Army unless the warriors have first obtained consent from a military court of honour. A breach of the regulations, it is added, will be most severely punished, and the new decree is expected greatly to reduce the number of military duels, as hitherto they have been subject to no official control. Everything, we should say, now depends on the view the courts of honour take of their duties. If they wish to reduce duels they can make the standard of what constitutes an offence a high one, and not allow boys and men to attempt one another's bodily hurt if they had not been actually, seriously, and intentionally insulted. On the other hand, if the courts of honour set up a pettifogging standard, they can keep things pretty much as they are. Nevertheless, there does seem to be real benefit in what gives opportunity for hot blood to cool before serious damage is done. The court of honour might be developed with advantage—say, for the benefit of French journalists and other civilians, like those who recently poked at one another with swords for quite three minutes till wounded honour was cured by a slight effusion of blood from the hand of one of the combatants.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SALES.

Although the sale is a very popular institution, and probably will remain so, there is certainly more calm about the rush of so-called bargain-hunters, writes our Lady Correspondent. Two or three years ago the crowds were fevered, and one saw scrambling and scrimmaging that to some extent justified the satires in which the newspapers indulged during sale week. There is a most distinct change now and one rather wonders what has brought it about. It is, I have been thinking, the enormous improvement in the London shop, and specially the improvement and immense cheapening of ready-made wares, that have made the sale season less sensational. We don't have to wait so long for bargains as formerly, and the sale isn't our only chance. On Monday I walked through one of the biggest and most popular shops, and although the place was crowded everything was quite calm and orderly, everybody getting what they wanted. The sale is, of course, a great pumping-ground for the manufacture who has over-produced a situation that sometimes arises not from wrong calculation on his part, but from accidental circumstances over which no one has any control—a late season, for instance, or a bad summer, or a too mild winter, or any period of public mourning not one of which causes can be guarded against by any amount of human foresight. To make a really good use of the sale one must have more than the "little knowledge of dress that is a dangerous thing." It is so easy to get the coat of just the wrong cut or colour the hat of just the wrong shape and size and at the same time if one is thoroughly alive to opportunities, and looks only for the very best and the very newest, one must come almost empty away." The people who make the best of sale-time I think are those who have the leisure to adapt and correct and bring into line with the newest notions garments and things marked at very low prices.

SAFE GROUND.

In the way of fabrics by the yard there is always more safety. For instance the woman who can get the soft satin or the smart Shantung of the moment cheaply need not hesitate. With the Directoire coat or the big black hat or the blouse or frock of embroidered lawn, opportunities should not be missed; but the reductions on things of the moment are not usually very marked at sale-time; and such things are, of course very quickly snapped up. All the big black hats available at a certain shop were sold off the first morning, and only the lesser sizes left for the late comers. It has to be considered that there are ten folks content with the size not chic to the one who insists upon it, and one also has to remember that crowds of people who come up from the counties to buy at the sales follow Fashion at as lower pace, and even find it advisable to do so. Let me remark that, although, broadly speaking, the gauzy fabrics are taking a back seat, a ninon frock in a delicate pretty colour, perhaps pink or pale Saxe blue, or China blue or cinnamon, is affected by our most elegant and up-to-date dressers; and another point to remember is that satian is going to have all its own way along with that kindred fabric meteor crepe de Chine where evening and expensive afternoon frocks and even coast and skirts are concerned. The satin cloak is much in evidence for race meetings and there were several at Ascot. That we shall have a satin autumn and a satin winter does not admit of doubt. All coats will be of Directoire silhouette more or less; and there will be cloth fur and satin. Some models I have seen in fur, very new things, are exclusively Directoire, and, of course, expressed in either sealskin or broadtail or Persian lamb, the only furs in which the Directoire silhouette can well be carried out.

A TRADE WHICH HAS CHANGED ITS WAYS.

"If a recent visitor to London were asked which business, in his opinion, showed most signs of activity he would most probably reply the building trade," says the writer of a very informative article in the "Morning Post." "Yet, with all its apparent prosperity, the building trade is more 'slack' than it has ever been before. The great majority of men usually employed at the various branches of building are finding less work now than at any time previous. In spite of the immense amount of work that is being done on all sides, in spite of the tremendous boom that the last few years have seen, at least one-half of the men in the trade are unemployed for quite three months in the year.

THE CAUSES.

"And what is the cause? The chief (and the reason, too, to which most of the other adverse influences are to be attributed) is the great alteration in conditions of production without a proportionate alteration in the conditions of labour. The change in methods of building is not so much a change for a greater economy as a change to gratify the public wish for greater speed. Work is now pushed through quicker; the quality suffers, but it is a matter of absolute fact that many firms push through as much work in a month as they could have managed in six times that period only ten years ago. I do not say that the difference is so marked in the case of large and well-equipped building firms of old standing; it is noticeable chiefly in the smaller fry.

NO STAFF KEPT.

"It was formerly the custom among the larger and more reputable London builders to keep a staff of good machanics. One could find readily plenty of bricklayers, joiners, masons, &c., who had been in constant employment with one firm for twenty or even thirty years. These men were picked men, who, through good or slack time, had something found for them to do, because their employers knew that the work demanded from their firm was of such a high standard that it was necessary to keep this certain nucleus of reliable men, so that they could by control and example ensure that the requirements of architects and clients were fulfilled. But when the oldtime exactions, for quality gave way to the modern rush the employment of a regular staff to give backbone to the casual contingent became unnecessary and expensive, and now, almost without exception, the London builders at the finish of a contract discharge everybody. And these men, who were formerly in regular employment find it difficult to obtain a job which shall last for more than a month.

"The present short and casual nature of employment to be found in the building trade is due partly to the enormous number of builders now operating in London. There are so many of them and the competition is so tremendously keen that London builders never, or very seldom, get a good run of work. And the alteration of methods—economising of labour and time—has made it an absolute impossiblity for any employer to retain a regular staff without he has a certain sequence of contracts.

A PERMANENT CHANGE.

"To sum up, the development of new methods, together with a more thoughtful and general use of much which was known before have combined to make it possible to do the building work of London with at least 25 per cent. workmen less than were needed to do the same work fifteen or even ten years ago. It is not a question of transient depression; the trade has changed its ways, and there is not the slightest prospect of any return to the old style. The only wonder is that the change has taken so long to bring about."

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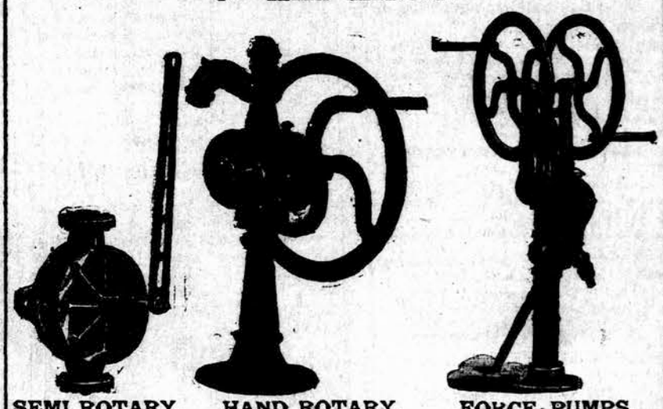

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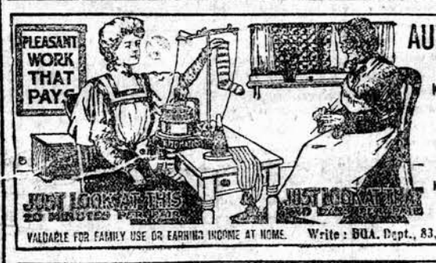

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 2 Annas. One to be had at the Bombay Gazette, Esq.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 26.] [BOMBAY, JULY 27,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
331 Bars Silver...	5,88,960	London ...	Indian Specie Bank.
1 Bundle Rs....	2,000	Bahrein ...	R. Cooverjee.
2 Cases Sov ...	55,800	Jeddah ...	H. A. A. Reza
Gold Coins...	3,360		
22 Bars Silver...	33,648	London ...	D. Sassoon & Co.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [27TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent, from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent, „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 2 1-2 lacks up.

Exchange :—

There is no alteration to report in this market, quotations being unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T.T., 1s. 3 7-8d on demand and 1-4 for 3 months' sight credits bills remain scarce and there is also very little enquiry for bank bills. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight, Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	134
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days sight ...	179

Government Paper :—

This market has been closed all day. The nominal quotations are 95 9-16 for cash and first settlement and 95 7-16 for the second settlement but no business has been reported. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 9-16 ready and 95 7-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ... Rs.	95-9
1st Settlement	... ... „	95-9
2nd Settlement	... ... „	95-7

Bullion :—

On Saturday Bar silver in London improved 1-16 to 24 1-4 for ready and for delivery forward in a month. Locally the Bazaar is closed and rates are nominal as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	8
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	8
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following and the Visible Supply and into Sight figures received here yesterday as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1908 ...	1,666,000 bales.	11,320,000 bales.
1907 ...	2,190,000 „	13,340,000 „
1906 ...	1,570,000 „	10,830,000 „

Some business is reported to have been done in good Broach, New Crop in the bazaar yesterday at Rs. 237. To-day the bazaar is again closed, and the strike of coolies continues, consequently there is little or nothing doing. Our quotations are nominal.

QUOTATIONS :—	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234	July-August.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	217	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	210	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	203	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	203	„
Fine M. G. Muttra	197	„
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	„
Good Westerns ...	197	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228	„

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	244	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	237	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	217	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	210	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	201/2	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	201/2	„
Fine M. G. Muttra... ...	197	„
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	190/1	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	187/8	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	177 1/2	„

Liverpool Opens :—

Opening Tone	Dull.	
Estimated Sales	4,000	bales.
Total Imports	4,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·54	5·23	5·03	5·04	4·99
unchgd.	—01	-01	unchgd.	unchgd.

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·98	4·95	4·96	4·97

unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The seeds and wheat markets are closed.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,290	X. D.
India	63 3/4	X. D.
Indian Specie Bank	54 1/2	X. D.

Miscellaneous :—

Badhan Pils & Co	127	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	336 1/4	
Kemp and Co. Ld.	218	C. D.
Treacher & Co.	585	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	572	1/2
Amritsar-Patti	117	
Tapti-Valley	422	1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	2,290 bales.
Wheat	6,802 cwts.
Linseed	1,344 „
Rapeseed	2,578 „
Gingellyseed	723 „
Poppyseed	2,315 „
Groundnuts	75 „
Castorseed	2,799 „
Rice	736 „
Myrabollams	1,464 „
Cottonseed	4,743 „
Mowraseed	3,386 „
Gram	282 „
Joowar	nil
Maize	nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 25th July, 1908, as compared with the statement of 18th July, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 18. Rs.	July 25. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	101,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	49,62,272	45,90,366
Public Deposits at Branches ...	48,55,879	1,02,20,316
Other Deposits ...	8,10,24,588	8,09,82,972
Post Bills ...	55,355	55,355
Sundries ...	18,31,866	17,74,008
Rs....	11,28,29,960	11,31,32,742
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,30,45,462	1,30,42,610
Other authorised Securities.	9,44,611	9,10,156
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,36,05,813	2,40,47,679
Loans do. do.	2,62,68,223	2,62,26,476
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,44,61,210	1,39,89,362
Dead Stock ...	3,10,134	3,10,646
Stamps ...	4,548	4,471
Bullion ...	3,19,970	3,70,211
Balances with other Banks.	3,44,218	5,15,345
Sundries ...	4,38,378	3,65,929
Cash ...	3,30,37,393	3,33,50,757
	11,28,29,960	11,31,32,742

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 25TH JULY 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 25th July 1908. By Council Bills	£4,59,236
By Gold	nil.
Balance to be remitted from 26th July 1908 to 31st March 1909	£18,040,764

CHILDREN'S LIES.

A general conclusion from a study of children's lies, contributed by G. Stanley Hall to the April number of "Appleton's Magazine," is that children should have an active life and see events of a stirring character, "They need," Professor Hall says, "an objective world varied, large and active enough to greatly absorb them, and then they will not need to improvise and create. The dull, uniform menotony of school life and lessons leaves not only an aching void but a mass of surplus energy and craving in the child, so that it must often either resign itself to mental poverty or else expatiate far and wide and with considerable abandon into the world of shams in order to create the outside interests it does not find presented to it." Professor Hall thinks that parents and teachers are often directly responsible for untruth. To press children for confessions of their own misdeeds or those of their playmates, he says, is to "present one of the strongest temptations to evasion and deceit, if not to direct falsehood." Even in the family children often have a kind of freemasonry which makes it bad form to tell to parents the misdeeds of one another.

"The same principle applies," the writer continues, "against too great intrusion into the private life of children. All who have studied them realise that there are masses of crude superstitions which they very early learn to repress; that a little later there are minor misdeeds and some times immoral habits that persistently seek refuge in the darkness of concealment. Every child needs to have a domain of life and experience all its own, sacred from intrusion; and the temptation of fond parents to maintain complete comfidence with their growing boys and girls is met by a natural instinct of resistance on the part of the child, which is often manifested by reservations, prevaricatious, and perhaps by positive lies. Hence, a wise policy of letting alone and of seeming to ignore and of respecting the child's own personality as inviolable removes another of the temptations to lie."

Professor Hall gives some strange cases of what he calls pathological lies. One little girl invented a baby sister for the benefit of her teacher and schoolmates, and after conducting her through several months of vicissitude wound up her career with a death and funeral. Another child appeared at school in black and said that her mother had died. A few months later she related that her father had married again: but there had been neither death nor wedding in her family. The love of lies for their own sake can, it seems, be "as strong as that of drink, quite apart from all motives of love of attention and of gain." If the withdrawal of attention and sympathy and credence fails in these cases the calling of a doctor is recommended.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 3 p. m. of the 27th July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	0	0	p. m.	0	0
Teheran ...	27	2	20 a. m.	0	38
Suez	27	1	55 p. m.	0	35

BEES have founded a home under the iron plate of railings in front of a house at Harlesden. They can be seen entering and leaving the hive all day. Their position is so secure that the railings would have to be removed to dislodge them.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1.385
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	63¾ xd.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1.470
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1.130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	63½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1¼ „	16
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		¾ 15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	16,100
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,550
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	142
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mills..	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	238½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	215
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	137
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	100	11.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p. c. 18½	185
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	33
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivanjpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 11½
	D. 30	30	...	dis. 5
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5
Thakersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 230
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	475
Alliance	1,000	1,008	yr. 32½	165
Asur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Barsr Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	700
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	470
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India	500	500	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,080
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 985
David	250	250	20	258½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	310
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,330
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	162½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	385
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	790
Kohinoor	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,380
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manekji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,145
Monarji Gooculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2925
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	533
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	70
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	192½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	325
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	560
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1 135
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,305
Textile.....	580	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	30	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Broul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	25	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhnapaty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingoles	100	100	8	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpurn Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahnva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	292½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 572½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 104

THE TWO SERVICES.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the dignified warning conveyed by the Prime Minister, will have its due effect upon the chief participants in the present dispute in the Navy; otherwise there can be no doubt that very strong action will have to be taken in the matter. The Service as a whole is sick to death of the wrangling, cliqueism and huffiness which has been so prevalent for some time past, a condition of things which is entirely foreign to the spirit and traditions of the Navy, and which is inflicting enormous injury on its discipline. It is difficult, by the way, to understand the motives which prompted the "Times" to give such prominence to the tactical incident concerning the "Argyll" and the "Good Hope"; it is a piece of sensation-mongering which is unworthy of the leading journal, and its publication was tactless and quite unnecessary. It is a pity the Admiralty do not know the name of the officer who conveyed the information, for he deserves to be dismissed the Service for doing so.

EXERCISES BY THE "RED" FLEET.

Preparatory to the strategical exercises which commenced on the 16th inst., much useful work has been done by the Home Fleet and its associated torpedo and submarine flotillas since the mobilisation took place. During the passage of Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman's "Red" fleet from the Downs to Queensferry, the cruiser division was spread out so as to represent a screen for the battle fleet, the idea which governed the operation being that a hostile force was endeavouring to obtain information of the fleets' movements. This object frustrated, the cruisers which were acting as lookouts having sighted the "enemy" in sufficient time to enable the Commander-in-Chief to despatch a reinforcing division of armoured cruisers to take part in heading off and finally routing the hostile ships. This object-lesson of the value of cruisers was followed by a series of warlike movements, the fleet taking up positions as if an "enemy" had been sighted, one of the considerations which governed the movements being to practise how best to afford shelter to smaller cruisers which might be with the flag.

DESTROYER TACTICS.

Meanwhile, Commodore Bayly's destroyer flotilla (now at Granton) has been under strict war conditions, no leave having been granted or visitors allowed on board. In addition to steam tactics and battle practice exercises, this flotilla (which consists, of six scouts, six gunboats, and 55 destroyers, with the cruiser "Topaze" as parent ship) has this week been using May Island as an objective in a scheme of defence, which was successful, the attacking force having been intercepted before it got within effective range of the island. The units belonging to the "Red" fleet are now replenishing with coal in readiness for the most important stage of the manœuvres—that of acting on the defensive against the force under Lord Charles Beresford.

SECRET NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The British public has been so accustomed to be supplied daily with all the details in regard to our Navy, that secret manœuvres of the description carried out in the North Sea are not looked upon with general favour. Although, speaking generally, secrecy does not accomplish much in these matters, as our possible enemies have their own way of finding out all they want to know in regard to our naval affairs; yet we have undoubtedly made it far too easy and cheap in the past for them to do so, while they have consistently made it hard and expensive for us to gain a corresponding knowledge of their naval doings. Newspaper correspondents are never allowed to accompany German fleets when they put to sea for exercises and evolutions; and the German lay reader has to be content with the few crumbs of information vouchsafed him in regard to fleet movements from Wilhelmstrasse, which information is dressed up for a particular purpose. This policy of secrecy has been developed considerably since the "Dreadnought" era dawned in all countries but nowhere is it more intense than in Germany at the present moment. Extensive naval manœuvres were carried out by the battle fleet under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia during the month of May, but not a word has been breathed about them in the German press that gives the slightest indication of the form of these manœuvres or the problems which were worked at while the ships were away from Kiel. No doubt, however, our own naval authorities have contrived to learn something as to what Prince Henry attempted with his 28 armed ships.

THE REGULARS AND TERRITORIALISTS.

Now that the great day, though not the critical day, as some supposed, has passed for the Army scheme, so far as it concerns the Territorial Force, we may hope for a respite from the storm of argument that has arisen with regard to it. The County Associations have the work in hand, and we wish them well. We are reminded of Windham's remark in 1803, that in thinking of Volunteers the Regular Army appeared almost to have dropped from men's minds. "It seems to be the least part of the national defence—"pars minima est ipsa puel'a sui." Let us, therefore, now turn to the more urgent matter of the preparations for the Expeditionary Force, which is of far greater weight in the military scale. That Force is to consist of a cavalry division, six three brigade infantry divisions with divisional troops, Army troops and troops for the lines of communication, the whole being about 165,000 strong, and including 65,000 officers and men for the Army at home, 85,000 of the Regular Reserve, and some 15,000 of the new Special Reserve. These figures are, no doubt, to some extent provisional—an earlier statement was that 30,000 non-Regulars would be required; but it was definitely stated in the Memorandum of February 25, 1907, that investigations had shown that on mobilisation, including numbers required to meet wastage for six months (calculated to be 60,000), nearly 3,500 officers and some 75,000 men would be required for the Special Reserve. This field force, under the scheme, is to be so completely organised as to be ready for mobilisation immediately on the outbreak of a great war. How soon it will be in a position to undertake expeditionary duties we have never been told, but sometimes it has been said that it will be ready to go abroad at "short notice."

THE MILITARY POSITION.

It is concerning the development of this scheme, and the preparations for giving effect to it, that information is required. Mr. Haldane described the military position, which he proposed to remedy, as unsatisfactory to the last degree, and the inability to place in the field some such force as he desired constituted, he said, the most emphatic condemnation of our military organisation at the time. Regard the matter how we may, and in the light of all the experience we possess, we cannot but regard the mobilisation of such a force for foreign service as anything but a supremely difficult task. Mobilisation implies all that is involved in the passing of an army from peace to war conditions. It includes the embodying of men to fill up war establishments, gathering them their prescribed centres the completion of minor tactical units, with transport supplies, medical requirements, and a host of necessary adjuncts of all kinds, the bringing together of the larger units to form the field army, the organisation from the sedentary army of the garrisons of fortified posts, the setting in motion of all the machinery for the supply of warlike material and still more of the vast reserves of officers and men that are required. The new organisation has not in any way simplified the task. On the contrary, by instituting the Special Reserve, including a class of drivers, butchers, bakers, and hospital attendants, for whom a scheme has not even been presented, we believe it has been made infinitely more difficult than it was before. Some twenty years have elapsed since mobilisation problems were attacked by the War Office, and we undoubtedly have had schemes, which, notwithstanding complications, gave proof of some considerable efficiency in 1899-1900. But a revolution has been accomplished since that date and we question whether any one understands the mobilisation scheme of the present time.

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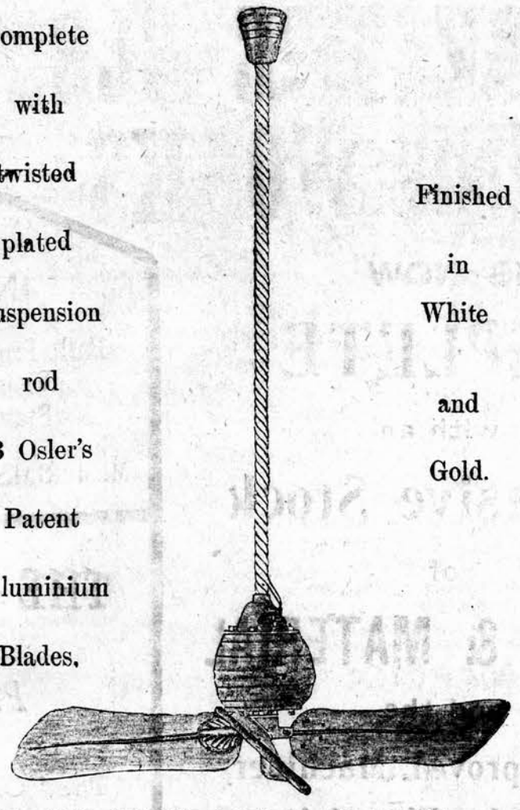

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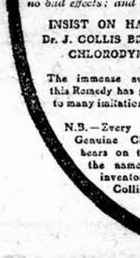

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